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HSOELLANEOUS

MASSILLON.

his distinguished preacher raishimself by his talents from a te of obscurity, to be the highornament of the age in which lived, both for eloquence and ty. His most celebrated sermon that on the small number of the ct, which occasioned many of his dience to rise from their seats, uck with the horror of not beof the number. The following a few of the most striking pas es of this admirable discourse.

[Saturday Mag.] If you know to what obligations title of Christian, which you r, binds you; if you understand holiness of your state; how ich it prescribes to you a faithful e, a continual vigilance, precauon against the temptations of senal gratifications; in a word, con rmity to Jesus Christ crucified; if u could comprehend it; if you ould consider, that before loving od with all your heart and all our strength, a single desire which es not relate to him would defile ou; if you could comprehend this, on would find yourself a monster fore his eyes. What would you y of obligations so boly, and maners so profane? a vigilance so connual, and a lite so careless and issipated? a love of God so pure, o full, so univer: al, and a heart alays a prey to a thousand affections, ither strange or criminal? If it e thus, O'my God! who can then e saved? Few people, my dear udience; it will not be you, unless ou are changed! it will not be hose who resemble you; it will not be the multitude.

"Who then can be saved? Do you wish to know? It will be those who work out their salvation with ear; who live amidst the world, but who live not as the world.

"Who can be saved? That Chris tian woman, who, confined to the circle of her domestic affairs, educates her children in faith and hie ty, leaving to the A mighty the decision of their destiny; who is adorned with chastity and modesty; who does not sit in the assembly of the vain; who does not make for herself a law of the foolish customs of the world, but corrects those customs by the law of God, and gives credit to virtue by her

ful man, who, in these degenerate days, imitates the manners of the primitive Christians, whose hands are innocent and body pure: that vigilant man, who has not received his soul in vain, but who, even amidst the dangers of high life, continually applies himself to purity it; that just min who does not use deception towards his neighbour, and who owes not to doubtful means the innocent increase of his fortune; that generous man who loads with benefits the enemy who wishes to destroy him, and injures not his rivals, except by superior merit; that sincere man who does not sacrifice truth to a contemptible interest, and who knows not how to please in betraying his conscience; that charitable man who makes of his house and credit the asylum of his brethren, and of his person the consolation of the afflicted; that man who uses his wealth for the benefit of the poor; who is submissive in afflictions, a Christian in injuries, penitent even in prosperity.

"Who can be saved? You, my dear hearers, if you will follow these examples. Behold! these are the people who will be saved; but these certainly do not constitute the greatest number.

"Tiete is perhaps no person here, who cannot say to himself, I live as the majority, as those of my rank, of my age, and of my condi-tion. I am lost if I die in this state. But what is more calculated

Only a small number of pious per- the tropical climates, from nearly | China, a stream of fresh water was sons work out their salvation with the same cause, blow generally the feare all the rest are calm. One same way. It is also observed by knows in general, that the majority navigators, that when a wind blows of manking are less than the majority navigators, that when a wind blows of mankind are lost, but he flatters for any length of time, in a given lon, occasionally took in fresh water himself that after having lived with direction, the waters of the sea at the mouth of the Rhone, at a the multitude, he will be distinguish move in the same direction, form considerable distance from land, ed from them in death; each one puts-himself in the case of chimerical exception, each augurs favourably for himself., And it is on this account that I address myself to you, my Brethren, who are here assembled. I speak no more of the rest of men; I regard you as if you alone were upon the earth; and behold the thoughts which occupy and terrify me. I suppose that this is your last moment, and the end of the universe; that the heavens are going to open over your heads, Jesus Christ to appear in his glory in the middle of this temple; and that you are assembled here only to expect him, and as trembling criminals, to whom he is going to pronounce a sentence of pardon, or a decree of eternal death: because it is in vaia for you to flatter yourselves, that you shall die better than you are at this time. All those designs of change which amuse you now, will amuse you even to the bed of death; it is the experience of all ages: every thing that you will then find new in yourselves. will be perhaps an account, a little greater than that which you would have to render on this day; and from what you would be, if he should come to judge you in the present moment, you can almost with certainty decide what you will be at departing from this life. But I demand of you, and I demand it of you struck with horror, not separating in this point my lot from yours, and putting myself in the same state in which I wish that I should be. ask you, then, if Jesus Christ should appear in this temple, in the midst of this assembly, the most august in the world, for the purpose of judging us, in order to make the just discrimination between the good and the bad, do you believe that the majority of us, who are here assembled, would be placed on the right? Do you believe that the number would be equal? Do you believe that he would find here even ten pious men, which the Al mighty could not formerly find in five populous cities? I demand it of you: you are ignorant of it: and alone, O my God! knowest those who belong to thee. But if we know not those who belong to him, we know at least that sinners do not belong to him. But who are the faithful ones here assembled?-Titles and dignities ought to be prived of them before Jesus Christ. Who are they? Many sinners who do not wish to be converted; still more who wish it, but who defer their conversion; many others who are converted only to fall again into sin. In fine, a great number, who believe they have no need of conversion; these are the re-

on that great day." "Appear now, ye just; where are you? Remains of Israel, pass to the right; wheat of Jesus Christ, seperate from this straw destined to the fire: O God! where are thy elect? And what remains for thy

proved. Retrench these four sorts

of sinners from this holy assembly;

for they will be retribed from it

From the Edinburgh Philosophical lournal.

Observations on the Florida or Gulph Stream.

One of the most singular phenomena in hydrography, is that perpetual current of water flowing out of the Gulph of Mexico, along the coast of Florida, into the Northern Atlantic, commonly, among seamen, called the Florida or Gulph Stream, Various attempts have been made to account for this celebrated curtent, and as it is an object of general interest in natural history, weconceive it will gratify some of our readers to present them with a concise view of those causes which appear the most rational.

It is known, that the tides in the ocean are produced by the combined actions of the sun and moon, to frighten a soul, to whom there causing the waters, in general, when remains still something to be done their course is not obstructed by for its salvation! Nevertheless, it continents islands, &c. to take a

ing a current, at least at the sur- Hence, then, it is clear, that the face, more or less strong, according streams of large rivers flow a con-

The whole body of the waters of the Atlantic, then, must have a general tendency to move from the coasts of Europe and Africa, towards the shores of America, which must be modified in its effects; according to the different conformations of the coasts and other combining circumstances. If we examme the coast of North America, we snall find, that its direction is nearly that of the meridian, or north and south, at least from about New York to Cape Sable in East Florida. Therefore, the mass of waters coming from the east, will strike it nearly at right angles, which, after high water, will gradually retire into the ocean towards the east, without producing any considerable current along the coast, or any accumulation in a particular place, as it otherwise would have done, if that coast had been more oblique to the direction of the tide, though the Bahama islands, and shallows, must prove a considerable obstruction to the flood-tide setting directly westerly, near Florida, and will have some tendency to cause it to flow more to the north.

If we now turn our attention to the northern coast of South Ameri ca, we shall find that it follows nearly the direction of a parallel of latitude, or east and west, and of course, very oblique to the tide coming from the east; and therefore, it is natural to suppose, that a current will be produced, setting westward from Cape St. Roque, along the shores of Guinea, Cumana, Terra Firms, the Musquito Shore, &c. towards Cape Catouche in Yucatan. This, indeed, is verified by observation, for it is found, that the flood tide combined with a current, runs along these coasts, generally at about the rate of two or three miles an hour. This current setting along the Caribbean Sea, will, enter the Gulph of Mexico between Cape Antonio, in Cuba, and Cape Catouche in Yucatan, and must, of I am ignorant of it myself. I hou course, raise the waters of that gulph, to a considerable height ahave the general level of the ocean. A part of these waters, after the time of high water, will fall back into the Caribbean Sea; and there actually has been observed a current of Cape Antonio, setting east-Indeed it has been asserted by cap tain Manderson, of the royal navy. in his Observations on the Gulph Stream, that the waters about Cape Antonio, "move sometimes one way, sometimes another, and are some times stationary," which may be expected, according as it is flood

tide, ebb-tide, or high water. From what we have already ad vanced, it is clear that the waters between Cuba and Yucatan, must be higher than those between Cuta and Florida; and, therefore, the mass of waters carried into the Gulph of Mexico, in the manner already mentioned, must flew out between Cuba and East Florida. If we also take into consideration the number of great rivers, and among them the Mississippi, itself like : sea, that falls into the Gulph of Mexico, which is, comparatively speaking, small, their waters must endeavour to extend themselves over a portion of sea greater than that gulph; and since, from the accumulation of water coming from the Carribbean Sea, depending on causes already pointed out, the waters of the Mississippi, and other rivers, falling into the Gulph of Mexico from the west and north, cannot extend themselves over that sea towards the south, they must flow along its northern shore towards the east. That the waters of great rivers do flow to a considera ble distance into the ocean, can be easily proved. In Columbus's first voyage to America, he found his vessel in fresh water, at the mouth of the Qrinoco, before he discovered land, whence he inferred, he was near some great continent, which alone could produce such a

found at a considerable distance from the shores of Java, and the British fleet, which blockaded Tou-Mississippi, and other large rivera which fall into the Gulph of Mexico, must, therefore, in some direction or other do the same. But since a current of water flows generally into the Gulph of Mexico, between Yucatan and Cuba, the waters of the Mississippi cannot flow out in that direction; they must, therefore, with more or less velocity, flow out between Cuba and Florida. This, combining with the superabundant waters of the ocean collected in the gulph, flowing round between Guba and Cape Sable in Florida, is, by the north-west shores of Cuba, the Bahama Isles, and banks, turned round the eastern shores of East Florida, and must set northward along the east coast of America, with considerable velocity, constituting what is called the Florida or Gulphstream. This conclusion is verified by observation; for the waters in the Gu'ph stream in the greater part of its course to the north of the Bahama Islands, are found, by the thermometer, to be warmer than those of the seas immediately bordering on it, whence they must come from a warmer climate, and, when chemically examined, to possess a less degree of saltness, and therefore must consist chiefly of fresh water. Hence, from those two causes, namely, the current formed by the flood tide setting to between Cuba and Yucatan, and the fresh water from the Mississippi, and other large rivers falling into the Gulph of Mexico, combined and modified in the manner we have described, and not either of them seperately, as has been sometimes affirmed, making its escape northward, along the eastern coast of America, we think, it will evidently appear, is derived the true cause of the Gulph Stream Hence, too, the circular motion of the waters in the northern Atlantic, and other phenomena, attempted to be established by Humboldt. will receive a satisfactory solution. NAUTICUS

THE JEWS.

There are, it is said, 6 592,000 ews in the world-3000 of whom live in the United States; one million in Poland; 500,000 in Germa ny, and 50,000 in England. The number of Jews in the days of Solomon did not exceed 7,000,000, so that they have not diminished much.

AGBIOULTUBAL.



From the Saturday Magazine. On the proper season for Topping and Blading Indian Corna also on the Cultivation of Turnips among the Corn.

[Read August 21, 1821.]

Rockland Place, 8th Mo. 23d. Being desirous of promoting the laudable views of the Phdadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, in obtaining and diffusing knowledge upon this very interesting subject; I have been induced to state my experience on the subject of raising turnips among Indian corn, as also the early topping and blading of the corn, which took place in the year 1817, and has since been confirmed, so far as respects the culture of turnips among my corn.

The following I have taken from my memorandum book, under date

11th mo. (Nov.) 25th, 1817: Having ascertained from experi ment, that very fine turnips can be raised among Indian corn, merely by sowing the seed over the fresh ploughed ground on giving the corn the last dressing, which was given to mine the 18th day of the seventh month last; I had turnip seed sown on the following day, the 19th .-Many of the turnips produced from these seed, which were pulled in the 11th mo. following, weighed from four to seven pounds each; being of the flat and Norfolk kinds, principally the latter. The additional time and trouble of procuring is the multitude who tremble not, westerly direction. The winds in atream. In Macleod's royage to said crop of turnips (gathering in linecots.

excepted) must be confined entirely to sowing the seed, as they were not even harrowed or brushed ins the latter, probably, might have been of advantage—the former I object to on account of covering many of the seed so deep as to prevent their vegetating.

It may not be improper to state the nature of the ground on which these turnips grew, and how managed. I therefore subjoin the folfowing viz. the soil is of a good quality, and about the medium beween a light and heavy loam, and the fall preceding was under a stiff sward.

The latter pare of the 11th mo. 1816, I had it ploughed about seven inches deep. The farrow slices well turned over, and a few days after the ploughing the ground was well harrowed, first in the direction of the furrows, and secondly crosswise, levelling and filling up the interstices. In this state the ground remained until the 5th mo. (May) following, about the 10th of which I had it well harrowed, in both didirections; and on the 13th, the corn was planted in hills at the intersection of furrows previously stricken out, at the distance of five fert apart each way, with seed soaked in a strong liquor of horse manure and water, for forty eight hours, which, after draining a little was well rolled in plaster of paris. In the culture of the corn throughout the season, particular care was taken in harrowing and shallow ploughing, to disturb the sward below as little as practicable: produce of shelled carn per acre, 60 bushels. The only manure applied to said ground was leached ashes, says ten two horse cart loads to he acre, spread over the surface and incorporated with it, by being well harrowed just previously to planting the corn.

As an early topping and blading of the carn, for the free admission of the sun and air, to promote the growth of the turn ps, would be desirable, it therefore becomes an object of consequence to ascertain the most early period that the topping and blading can be affected, without injury to the growth and filling of the corn. With a view to the ascertaining this period, I adopted the tollowing experiment, made on the 3d of the 9th month last, on nine hills of corn, being of the average quality, the stacks and blades of which were quite green; on seven of the said nine hills (cutting off the upper part of the stalks,) I left one joint of each stalk next above the most elevated ears. On the other two hills I left no joint above the highest ears; from one of these hills the blades were entirely taken off, except those immediately connected with the ears, and from the other those were also taken off. Three hills of the seven were also bladed as above. Considerable sap issued from some of the stalks, whilst topping: it was also remarked, that some of the ears had attained their full size, others nearly so; whereas some others appeared not much more than half grown; but the grains in those the most forward were in a soft state. The topping and blading my corn, generally, was not commenced until the 25th of said ninth month, when the grains of corn had mostly attained their full size, and were tolerably . hard. On gathering in my crop of corn, about the middle of the 11th mo. (Nov.) I found the result between the early and late topping and blading, on accurately weighing the produce of the same number of hills of each, to be thirty per cent. in favour of the latter. It' therefore appears much more proper to delay the operation until the grai s have attained their full size, and generally passed their soft or milky state. As regards the different modes pursued, as above stated, in respect to the nine hills, no difference in effect was observed worthy of being noted.

> With sentiments of much r spect, your friend, ISAAC C JONES. Curators of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture.

> > Cure for the Buts in Horses.

Take a spoonful of Unstacked Lime, at a time, and mix it with the food of the horse, marning and evening, for three or four days. This will completely expel these

rank and example. "Who can be saved? That faith-

rpeiad. the Enterpeiad ril. The 2d vomuch improved rged, comprising sheet of music in published semis, at threadollars R. Parker, Milk at. Boston

on the first of Ja at this Office.

CE.

FOREIGN.

FROM EUHOPE.

By the British scoop of war Hind, acrived
at New York.

The King of England had returned to

bondon, and was received, as a matter of course, with much pomp and parade. He did not sinit Paris, but while at Calais, on his return, his majesty was waited open by the Doc'd Angouleme, at the Hotel Bour-

NORTH WEST EXPEDITION. The following letter from an officer engaged in the voyage of discovery, is the first intelligence which has been received.

"Hud on Straits, July 16, 1821. "The day after the transport left us we entered these Straits, which we found wi hice; we entered it neverthe less, and at first made considerable progress; but, as we expected, were at length beset or in other words, the floating ice having confesced on all sides, we found ourselves firmly impeded in the midst of it. Ever since we have been moving to and fre with it, at the rate of five miles an hour according to flux and reflux of the tide. Sometimes the ice dividing, would allow to to push in a few miles, and again uniting incarcerate us for days. By this mode of progressing, we have continued to advance about 70 miles in the Strains.

"When I wrote by the transport, I think I expressed an opinion, that we had left England much too early. This has been verified, not only by the difficulties we have met with, but also by the circumstance of the Hudson Bay traders having overtaker us. These vessels did not leave the Thames until the end of May. They go into the Company's settlement, and return immedi The ice, by the late rains, attended with tolerably warm sun, has been dissolv ing daily, and we have to day bored through upwards of ten miles of it We expect daily to have some Esquimaux risitors

SPEECH of Louis XVIII on the opening of the session of the Chambers
Gentlemen-It is alway with confidence,

and on the present occasion, under favour able auspices, that I come to open this ses-

In preceding years, I was compelled to

participate my griefs with yours

More happy now, I have only to return thanks to the All powerful, for the con stant protection which he has vouchsafed to France. The son, with which neaver has coolhed my sorrows, grows with the public prosperity, and continues to be to me a source of consolation and hope -This child, my heart feels confident, will be worthy of us; he will merit the love with which my subjects surround his cra

My relations with foreign powers have never crased to be amicable, and I have a firm confidence that they will continue to

Great calamities afflict the east Let ut hope that they approach their termination; and that the prudence and cordiality of all the powers will find the means of satisfying what religion, policy and humanity may justly demand

The naval force, which, under these circumstances, I have stationed in the reas of Levant, has accomplished the object which I contemplated Our ships have always effeetually protected my subjects, and often they have afforded to mistortune a timely

A destructive scourge desolates a por tion of Spain I have prescribed, and I will maintain, the rigorous precautions which protect our coasts and front ers from the contagion.

If we take a view of our domestic state. what motives have we not to bless Provi-The sensible progress of industry, agriculture and the arts, attests that of com merce; and very soon new channels will, by multiplying the means of communicati on and traffick, extend the general good to all parts of the kingdom

The prosper ty of the finances, the intelligible exposition of the public accounts, and fidelity to 'engagements, have consoli dated public credit, and increased the resources of the state.

The period at which I have convoked you, and the orders which I have given, that the financial laws should be nest sub mitted to you, sufficiently manifest my de sire to ut an end to provisional grants; the Chambers will, doubtless, be eager to second my intentions

Our auspicious situation, and the return of internal and external tranquility, have already admitted of a diminition in one of the most onerous of the taxes, that which marks reproduction in its source, by over-charging landed prope ty Next year, charging landed prope ty Next year, those so assessed, will wholly enjoy this re duction I desire that successively, and as soon as the exigencies of the state, and the dignity of Prance will permit, the various taxes which constitute the public revenue shall be inves igated and, if pract cable, demonstrated or better as essed

The laws are respected, and the deposito-ries of my power become every day more and more imbued with their strength der and discipline reign in the army. Every where passions are subsiding and

suspicions wearing away; and it gives me by your logal to operation, you have powerfully contributed to all this good.

Let us persevere in the wise measures to which such prosperous results must be at tributed; let us persevere in that unity of views which has so efficaciously defeated the vigilance, and restrained the last efforts, of the spirit of trouble and disorder.

In this, the repose of Europe is not less interested than ours. It is thus that all generous sentiments will be developed, with which I know your hearts abound, and that you will establish, upon the gratitude, the love and the respect of my subjects, the Throne which protects the liberties of all.

Vienna, Oct 21

The Divan has taken a very important resolution. An order has been issued which strictly prohibits all Turkish soldiers from leaving their corps and returning to their This order has been already pub lished to the corps composed of Asiatic troops, dationed near Constantinople, un der the Pacha of Brussa; and It has been declared to them, that present ejecomstan tendo not allow of their returning home for the next winter. This measure has made disagreeable impression, as it is clear that it is adopted on account of the Russians It was also affirmed that the army of the Pacha of Brissa would shortly set out on its march to the Danube."

On the subject of appropriations of Pub-lic Lands, for the purpose of Education. The committee on education, to whom was referred the message and documents, transmitted by the transmitted by the governor to the Legis-lature on the minth day of March last, re-lative to appropriations of public land for the purposes of education," &c. REFORT.

That the subject-matter referred to them, comprehends & report and resolutions, adopted by the legislature of the state of Maryland, "the object of which is, to call the attention of Corgress and the legislatures of the several states, to the public lands, as a fund, trom which appropriations, for the purposes of education, may justly be claimed, by all the original states and three of the new ones."

Your committee bave given to the sub ect, that attention which its interest and importance demanda; and the result is an entire concurrence on the part of the com mittee, in the views taken by the I gir'a ture of the state of Maryland. and resolutions adopted by that body, are entered at length on the journal of the senate of the last session, and the facts and principles, upon which the several states, who have not heretofore participated in the appropriations which have been made of public lands, for the purposes of education may fairly rest their claim to the same, are therein so clearly and satisfactorily elucidated, that it would perhaps be deemed a work of supererogation in your committee to enter into a particular and detailed con sideration of them. It would in effect be but a repetition of what is already spread before the senate, on its own journal. They therefore confine themselves to a very con densed statement of the most prominent points, embraced in the matter submitted to

Prior to the revolutionary war, the crown of Great Brita n claimed and exercised the right of disposing of extensive tracts of waste and unsettled lands, lying within the nominal houndaries of the several states.

Shortly abor the declara ion of indepen dence, it became a question, whether these lands, (the right to dispose of which the rown of Great Britain had, under the Provincial Covernment thus uniform y asserted and exercised) should belong to the United States, or to the several states, within whose respective limits they lay

It is respectfully submitted, that as the property and jurisdict on of the soil were acquired by the joint councils, arms and means of all the states, combined in one common cause they could not on any principles, consistent with equity and justice, be regarded in any other light, than as the common property of all the states position was early taken and steadfastly maintained by most of the states, but espe cially by the state of Maryland.

"By the treaty of peace in seventeen hon-dred and e ghty three. Great Britain relinquished to the United States, all e aim to the government, property and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereot."

At subsequent periods, the several states, within whose nominal limits these lands lay, ceded all their claims to the same, to the United States - and thus the federal go vernment, by cession from Great Britain and the states, acquired an incontrovertible title to all the public lands east of the Mississippi, except a small portion of them, forming the southern extremity of the states of Alatama and Mississippi, which was ac quired by purchase from France. All the territory west of the Mississippi, was pur chased of France, and the money paid for the same, as well as that paid for extinguishing the Indiantitles to the public lands drawn from the treasury of the United

It appearing, therefore, most satisfactori ly, that these lands, thus acquired by con quest, cession, or purchase, are the com mon property of the Union, it is conceived that they ought to inure to the use and benefit of all the states in fair proportionsand that any appropriations of them for the benefit of any particular state, to the exclusion of others, is va violation of the spirit of our national compact, as well as the

But by the existing laws, relative to the survey and sale of the public lands, one thirty sixth part thereof, bas been reserved and appropriated in perpetuity, to the sup port of common schools, in the states of territories, within which the lands are situ. ated; in addition to which, appropriations have also been ade for the support and encouragement of seminaries of learning of a grade equal it is believed, to one fifth of the appropriations in lavour of com-

mon schools Such are substantially the grounds upon which, it is insisted by the legislature of the state of Maryland, (and with great cogen cy of reasoning, as appears to your committee) . that the states for whose benefit no such appropriations have been made are entitled to ask them of congress, not as a matter of favour, but of justice "

With the liberal and enlightened policy, which dictated these large appropriations of public land, for the support of schools, and the diffusion of knowledge, in the new states and territories that are arising in the west, no fault can be found. It is essential to the stability and right administration of our government, that the people should be enlightened. Ample and permanent pro vision for the purposes of education, should theretore be regarded as an object of prima ry importance But it is an object impor tant alike to all sections of our country; and it is to be attained by an appropriation of the common property of the Union, it is right that every state should fairly participate in the benefits resulting from it

Such, however, has not been the case: the salutary effects of the appropriations for the support of schools, and the encourage ment of science, will scarcely befelt, ben whose favour these appropriations have been made. They can be regarded in no other light, than as an application of national property to state purposes, and hence they are in their nature partial and unjust, unless extended to all the states.

If then Pennsylvania has a fair and equitable claim to such an appropriation of the public lands, for the purposes of education as will correspond in a just proportion with those heretofore made in favour of other states, (and your committee conceive that whether it is expedient to urge this claim upon the attention of congress. Upon this paint also, your committee entertain no doubt. From a calculation, contained in the report submitted to this committee, I saw annuity.

(which calculation it is believed has icen made upon correct data) It appears that Pennsylvania is critited to an appropriation of nine hundred and minety five thousand seven bundred and thirty two scree, in order to place her on an equality with those states in whose favour appropriations have already been made. At two dollars per acre, which is less than the average price of ore, which is less than the average price of all the public lands, that have heretofore been sold, this would amount to one million nine hundred and ninety onethousand four be recessive for your committee to point out the important and happy consequences which would result to the commonwealth, from the possession and judicious application of such a fund, to the purposes of edu-cation. It would enable the legislature, in compliance with the long neglected injunction in our constitution, effectually to chools throughout the state, in such manner, that the poor may he taught gratis." It would insure to "the arts and sciences," that liberal legislative patronage, which the enlightened framers of our constitution, seem to have had in contemplation, when they declared that they "shall be promoted in one or more seminaries of learning "

Your committee obsert with pleasure, port of the legislature of Maryland, has already been introduced into Congress. It has been arrested in its progress, however, in order that the national legislature may, before acting finally on it, learn what opinion will be expressed by the several state legis-latures now in session. To that high sense of justice, which has ever characterised our national councils, each state may on all occasions, with confidence and safety, submit its claims. If any assurance of success were wanting in the present instance, save that which is derived from the character of strict right and justice which the claim bears, it will be found in the deep interest which so many or the states have in com mon with Pennsylvania, in the pro-ecution of the claim to a satisfactory i-sue. They will no doubt make a simultaneous effort to obtain what is so clearly their right, and in the apprehension of your committee, the legislature of Pennsylvania would be wanting in duty to the commonwealth, should it suffer the present favourable moment to pass by unimprover

Your committee, therefore, respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Represensatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That each of the United States has an equal right to particitate in the benefits reulting from the public lands, the common property of the Union

Be it further resolved by the authority a foresaid That the states in whose favour Congress has not made appropriations of land for the purposes of education, are entitled to such appropriations, as will correspond, in a just proportion, with those heretofore made in favour of the other states. Be it further resolved by the authority a

foresaid, That the governor be, and he is hereby requested, to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they will use their endeavours to procure the passage of an act appropriating to the State of Pennsylvania. purposes of education, such portion of the public lands as shall be equitable and just.

WORTHY OF IMITATION From the Columbus (Ohio) Gazette, De

ermber 6. The reduction of the pay of the members of the legislature, with that also of the clerks and door keepers, was almost the first object which engaged the attention of both houses. The senate got the start, and reported a bill on l'uesday, reducing the pay of the members to two dollars per day, allowing the same for every twenty miles

By the Columbus paper of the 17th inst. we learn that the bill for the reduction of the pay of the Members to Two dollars per day, has finally passed the House Chill. Oh. Supporter.

GEORGIA -RETRENCHMENT. A bill has passed the Senate of Georgia, educing the salaries of the public officers -the governor's to \$2500, (£917 10s) the judges to \$1,800. Its passage by the house considered probable.

DELAWARE.

The grand jury of Kent county, Dela ware, have presented the common practice of circulating ardent spirits for some time previous to the annual elections, as immor-I, and an encroachment upon the freedom of elections.

VERMONT.

A law has passed in Vermont for posting ipplers by the selectmen, and providing a forfeiture of seven dollars, for the use of the town, in each case where persons thus posted shall befurnished with spirituous liquors

A meeting was held at Geneva, New York, for the purpose of taking measures to connect the waters of the Seneca lake with the Erie canal, and also of extending the proposed lateral canal to Sodus bay, on Lake Ontario.

CUT NOTES. It is information which may be useful to many, as saving them needless trouble, that self responsible upon any of its notes which shall be voluntarily cut into parts, except on the production of all the parts Haives of notes, therefore, are of no value, unless the corresponding halves be produced .-This determination seems necessary to guard against frauds, however barsh its operation may be in some particular cases. [Nat. Int.

From the Arkansas Gazette of Nov 13. INDIAN MUKDER.

Just as our paper was going to press, a gentleman arrived here from the Missiesippi, who informs us that a most horrid and unprovoked murder was committed about the last of October, in the New Purchase, in the Choctaw nation, on a party of U. S surveyors, consisting of ten persons - only one of whom escaped! The murder was committed on the lower line, and shoul 150 miles from Port Gibson, by Choctaw Indi The quarrel, we understand, origina ted in consequence of some trivial affair! Our informant received the above infor mation from Col. Nichola, who passed up the Mississippi a few days since, on his way to the Chickson Bluffs, with the Chicks

MARYLAND GAZETTE

Annapolis, Thursday, Jan. S.

MARYLAND RESOLUTIONS.

We are happy to perceive the successful progress of Ma. MAXOV's Report, and the Resolutions of the Legislature, in relation to the claim of two thirds of the States in the Union to an appropriation of Public Land for the purposes of Education, proportionate to the grants made to the new States.

The example of Maryland has been followed by Vermont, New Hampahire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Jersey. The governors of Georgia and Pennsylvania have recommended the same contrae to the adoption of their Legislatures The general as embly of Virginia, though they had not time to pass' concurrent resolutions at the beel of their session last winter, expres sed a favourable opinion of them, and have already resumed the subject during their present session. We have just received an able report of a committee of the legislature of Kentucky, which from its peculiar me rit, we select from those already made on the subject in other states, and publish for the perusal of our readers.

KENTUCKY REPORT The committee to whom was referred the communications from the legislature of the states of Maryland and New Hamp-

shire, ask leave to report: "That the communications submitted to

them embrace reports and resolutions therenpon, adopted by the legislatures of those states, and the objects of which are to direct the attention of Congress and the Legislatures of the several states of the Union, to the national lands, as a source from which appropriations for the purposes of education may with justice be claimed by those states for which no appropriations have yet been made.

"Your committee, highly sensible of the mportance of the fact, that the most effec tual means of achieving or perpetuating the liberties of any country, is to enligh en the minds of its citizens by a system of education adapted to the means of the most ex tensive class of its population; and alive to any just means, within their power, for the advancement of this great object, not only within their own state, but alike to all the members of the great political family of which they are a part, and for whose common interests they are thus united-have with much interest, examined the facts stated, and the arguments used, in said re ports, and do not hesitate to concur in the opinions therein expressed, that the nation al lands are strictly a national fund, and in just proportions, the property of all the of the Union; and that from the extent and nature of the fund, appropriations may, with great propriety, be extended to all the states of the Union.

"It is deemed nanecessary, in a report of this kind, to enter at large into all the arguments that might be used to establish the opinion above expressed. A few of the facts which have presented themselves in the investigation of this subject are sub-

.. It is ascertained, that all the states and territories whose waters tall into the Mississippi have been amply provided for by the laws of congress relating to the survey and sale of the public lands, except the state of Kentucky

"Why those appropriations should have tee are not able to see, especially when they ake into consideration its situation in re lation to the other states of the union; the contess it has maintained in establishing it self, protecting at the same time the ern borders of the old states, and extend ing the more northern and western settle

"Kentucky long stood alone in a forest her parent settlements by extensive ranges of mountains and fit receptacles for her savage enemies, and by which she was cut off from the succour, and almost from the knowledge of her friends; yet maintaining her stand, and at the same time forming harrier by which the more eastern states were protected from the common enemy she has not only established herself, bu has also gone forward to the establishment and support of those states and territories which now form the great national domain, which is the subject of this report

. Not withstanding many argaments migh be used, which would go to prove that Kentucky has glaims to appropriations of those lands, without extending the system to all the otherstates, yet your committee believe, that such arguments are not necessary, and that a lew facts here submitted will prove that those appropriations may be made general, without materially affecting the na tional revenue.

"Relying upon the apparent correctness

of the able cocument before the committee, received from the state of Maryland, it appears that the total amount of literary ap propriations made to the new states and territories, will amount to 14,576.569 acres that the additional amount required to ex tend the same system to those states for which no such appropriations have vet been made, would be 9,370,760 acres; that the state of Kontucky, as her part of such appropriation, would be entitled to 1,066,695 acres; and estimating the whole quantity of unsold lands vetowned by the U at 400,000,000 acres, that the additional amount required to ex end the same scale of appropriation to all the states which have not yet received any, would not a mount to 2 1-2 per cent, upon the landed fund as above

"Relying, therefore, upon the foregoing considerations as sufficient for their purpose, and helieving that the magnanimity of their sister states in the west will produce an unamimity in the congress of the U. States apon this subject, your committee are propared to close this report, and heg leave to recommend the adoption of the following resolutions; is Kesulved by the Senate and House of

Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That each of the United States has an equal right in its just proportion, to participate in the benefit of the public lands, the common property of the union. "Resolved, That the executive of the

state be requested, as soon as practicable

they will be the same before the live houses, and use their eace procure the passage of a law to the use of the state of Kentuck purposes of education, such a partial

be equitable and just.

OAll which is respectfully submittat." For the Maryland Gazette COLUMBIAN ELOQUENCE

So certain is it that our clime is co cive to orstory, that even in the interpretation, where sessed early craced the footstep of civilization, we is some of the brightest specimens of general absorption. To superunsophisticated eloquence. To su ate this fact, I need but remind the may peruse this sketch of the character our national genius for oratory, of the verwaeriot, Logan. If there exist the indist dual who can read with unconcern this d fusion of that renowned whiel, he must have fasion of that remove that is possessed by the savage of the wilderness, for even the can weep at the tale of woe. The oral alluded to is addressed to Col. alluded to is addressed to to the ladies the treatment of the whites to the ladies the treatment of the waven sentiments the would reflect honour on the head and her of the most polished and refined of creste beings - since it is an oration fraught will the most manly and estimable feelings that can adorn or dignify homan nature. gan inveighs against the creeks of the whites, which he depicts in language truly affecting - and though he uttered whis appoint notes wild" to one whose breast was ap parently frozen against "melting chanty," ret the appeal he made would with any one ubt have proved irresistible.

The above remarks have been drawn from me from the circumstance of having recently heard a cause argued in the Cour of Appeals by Mr Wirt and Mr. Pinker, are considered as two of the brighte luminaries at the American forum who were opposed to each other on the a rasion I have mentioned to that I had a opportunity afforded me of comparing the elative merits as orators and never per haps was there evinced before any tribe such prowess in forensie discussion. The exerted themselves to the atmost to the purpose of discomfitting his adversary nor was there ever a more effulgent exhibit tion of masterly eloquence than they dis-played while engaged in this disputation it is difficult to determine which of the gentlemen has the most soaring capacity. Their faculties seem to be pretty near equipoused - but, as far I have been able to judge, Mr. Pinkney is the greatest crater.
| For a portrait of Mr. Pinkney as an order need but refer to "A Lecture on Orstory" published here last winter 1

Mr. Wirt I heard last Saturday work, for the first time, and never was the fortie of argument assailed by eloquence men tremendous than that which this get employed to effect his purpose. His reles was attuned to harmony, and his elecuti though rapid, was at the same time, trely His illustrations apt and imp

sive. His metaphors were enriched with from the luxuriant garden of rhetoric. Di Mr. Wirt evince more vehemence in speal ing, he would give greater force to hisre soning. It is to this qualification that Mr. Pinkney excels, a qualification that to dounded to much to the fame of the Gree an and Roman orators, both of whom were remarkable for a vehement enunciation.

ABSTRACT Of the Proceedings of the Legislature, HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

Saturday, Dec. 19.
A petition from Edward Hood, of Anneindel, an old soldier. From sundry ishabitants of Baltimore county, for a lottery for the benefit of Alguiera church. From Lt Robert Wilmot, of Kentucky, for a pension From Levi Porter, for a support. From the paster and vestry of St. James's parish, to be incorporated as trustees of 84-James's Academy. From the commissioners for erecting a bridge over the Gran Falls of Gun Powder, for a farther length From sundry inhabitants of Somerset, bet some means may be adopted to furnish an adequate supply of circulating medius. From Pamela Howard, for a support.

Mr. Snowden reports a bill to lay outs road in Baltimore county. Mr. Loockerman obtained leave to report

a supplement to the act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Easton. The bill empowering the levy court of St. Mary's to assess and levy a sum for the maintenance of the ideot son of Samuel l'hompson; the bill to confirm the act to change an election district in Queen-Anne's; the hill for the benefit of capt. James Allen. of Cecil; the bill for the revaluation of res and personal property in Kent; the bill fer the benefit of Samuel Hoblitzel, of Allega-

Spring, of Allegapy, were severally passed and sent to the senate.

On motion of Mr Allen, Ordered, Task
Messra, Allen, Bruce, Marriott, Londer. man and A. Spence, be a committee to examine the reports from the different schools colleges and academies, and report to the house as to the number of pupils educated at the said institutions, and the general

course of education pursued therein. Mr. Marriott reports a bill in favour of Mr Bruce obtained leave to report a bill

relating to justices of the peace and their Mr. Dennia reports a bill to make valid a

Mr. Stevens obtained leave to report a supplement to the act relative to constalies

Monday, Dec. 31, A petition from Peter Tingstrom, of Free-erick, to hold real property. From Cecll county, that the Executive and Senate may he elected immediately by the people. From Washington county, for the confirmation of a law dividing the county into a stellar districts. districts, and a petition counter the From John Murray, of Baltimore, for From John Murray, of Baltimore, for an ages sustained by a street running three is property. From Barah Maca and Meccai Cheney, for a support. From Ones Anne's and Caroline, for a bridge of Nine Bridges Branch. From Calimbu O'Donnell, and others, for the extension Pratt-atreet. From the trustee of the Catholic Cathodral of Baltimors, and inthorined to berrow a sum of most running and the Baltimors of the Catholic te, for a forther regul

fund, to be to shut up to be remut Baltimore, rial from the a stock of after 20 or 3 benefit of sa The bill Washington was passed I Mr. Loos in a supplen of the peace Mr Kenn tations to slaves from

posterity, al to marry fre Mr. Wee an act to as al line betw Mr. Ken plement to panishment Mr. Alles appointing and Conrts Mr. Aller istrates from before any

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Caroline,

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Washington county into election districts, was passed and sent to the senate. Mr. Loockerman obtained teave to bring

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GATES,

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of the peace.
Mr Kennedy, to bring in a bill of limitations to prevent the awaers of female slaves from reclaiming them, and their posterity, after having permitted such slaves to marry free men, and to live with them as

Mr. Weems to bring in a supplement to an act to ascertain and establish a divisional line between Anne-Arandel and Calvert, Mr. Kennedy, to bring m'a further supplement to an act concerning crimes and

Mr. Allen, to bring in a bill to alter and amend the Constitution as to the mode of appointing elerks of the County Courts

and Courts of Appeals.

Mr. Allen reports bill to prohibit magistrates from granting warrants returnable before any particular person.

The bill, for the benefit of James Smith,

and the bill for the relief of the poor of Caroline, were returned by the Senate,

"Tuesday, Jan. 1.

A petition from Wm. Curtis, of Balti-more, to make valid a deed. From Isaac Holland, a revolutionary soldier. From Barah Easton and Doubth Storer, for com-pensation for the services of their father, a revolutionary officer. revolutionary officer.

Mr. Marriott reports favourably on the

memorial of Elizabeth Kilty.

A petition from marford, for a bridge over Deer Creek. From Robert Guest, to confirm bis'title to certain real property From Townly Robey that his deputy may beauthorised to complete his collection. Mr. Barney presents the following report

Mr. Barney presents the following report:
The committee appointed on the part of
this thense to visit and inspect the penitentiary, ask leave to report—
That in discharging the duty assigned to
them, they have the satisfaction to state,
that they found the institution in a situation
highly creditable to those intrusted with its
immediate direction and management
Themselve in three hundred criminals of

Upwards of three hundred criminals of different age, and sex, being industriously employed in various branches of manufactures and mechanics, adapted to their respective capacities; thus converting the establishment into in exclusive workshop, in which each convict is acquiring habits of industry, and a torough knowledge of some useful trade, he which they may obtain an honest livelithed when their term of service shall have expired. The committee learn from the loard of inspectors, who politely accompanied them through the institution, that although at this time the amount of profit derival from the productive labour, is fully adequate to its expenses, yet they are much embariassed in their operations, by a heavy dist incurred in the incipient stages of its establishment, from want of proper experience indirecting their attention to the most advantageous branches of industry and in purchasing articles of clothing, becoming, &c. a of which are now manufactual of a most derable and excellent qualit swithin their own walls.

The committee cannot conclude without Upwards of three hundred criminals of

The committee canno' conclude without an expression of an opinion, that in no sother manner could those violators of the peace of society, and of the laws of their country, he more suitably and economical ad for with a view to their proper punishment and reformation, and as ic regards the interest and tranquillity of the community

Which was read

A petition from Frederick, for a bridge over Pipe Creek

Mr Barney reports a further supplement to an act for cutting and making a canal between the river Delaware and Chesa-Peake Bay.
The following bills were returned by the

senate; passed by that hody, and ordered to be engrossed - For the benefit of Benedict and Alexius Boon—authorising William G. Pemberton to bring negroes into the state. And the bill authorising George A. Dunkell, to remove a negro into the state-will

Mr. Barney reports a supplement to the act for opening and extending Prati-street,
The bill for the appointment of a Printer to the state, was returned by senate—passed with amendments.

NAVAL.

Information has been received at Beston that a Portuguese ship had just arrived there, which was captured after a short combat and sent in, by the U. S. schooner Alligator This, no doubt, says the editor of Philadelphia National Gazette, is the vessel mentioned in the following very in-teresting account of the action which we have just received from the hands of a Messrs, Editors - As you no doubt, will

be much gratified to communicate to the public any information which reflects honour upon our country, I beg leave to convey to con the following account of an action, which has taken place between the U.S. schooler Alligator and a partuguese ressel of superior force. The coolint is contained in a letter which I have just resided from the first liquidagent on hoard tioned vessel of superior force. The recoming to contained in a letter which I have just received from the first liqutenant on hoard the Alligator, which vessel as is probably well known, has been commissioned by the government, to take its station upon the government, to take its station upon the government, to take its station upon the chair of Africa, with a view to intercept the alwest raders and put an end to that detectible teaffic, which to the disgrace of buman nather, is still carried on by some nations. The humanity of capt, Stockton, the son of that distinguished citizen of New-Jersey upon where his country has delighted to bestow some of her highest concurs, cannot be too highly commenced. On the 5th of New last, use the writer the latter above alludes to a conversed the latter above alludes to a superior of the form of the latter above alludes to a conversed the latter above alludes to a converse the latter as the latter and the latter to a converse the latter to a converse the latter to a converse th

at least induce her to desisterom hostilities. But neither that nor any other plan, which we gould adopt, had the desired effect—the still continued firing at us, when our guns would not reach her; which circumstance made it pretty certain, that she was more formidable than ourselves.

Our captain considering the he had now done his duty to his crew by entere ourning to avoid a contest with a ship of formidable appearance, was determined to defend the honour of our flag, and declared that whatever her force might be, he would return her courtesy as soon as we should get close her courtesy as soon as we should get close

enough.
The shot of our antagonist was then flying over our heads the wind being very light and our ship directly astern, we were obliged to receive his raking fire for more than one hour. We, at last, however, came within the distance which the captain de-sired -no scotter had we done so, than strea -no source had we done so, than commencing the action with great spirit, we soon ranged along side of him. The coward, discovering that there was to be no children's play, fled for refuge under the Portuguese national flag.

As soon as Captain Stockton discovered that had caused annual to the covered that had a seed annual to the covered that he had caused annual to the covered to the

that he had ceased opposition, standing upon the hammock cloths, although in the flush and heat of battle, immediately gave orders to his men to cease firing; because, said he, ralthough our antagonist richly deserves destruction, still it does not become men who have so gallantly eccaived his fire for more than an hour to destroy a wretch, whom it was a duty to give up to the violated laws of the world. He exhorted his men, therefore, now that re-istance was over, to show themselves as humane and generous, as during the action, they had been during and patriotic."

Captain Stockton immediately hailed the

stranger, and told him to surrender and send his boat on board. Whilst he was speaking and waiting for a compliance with his orders, the Portugue o flag still flying, the enemy fired again into us. It was now almost impossible to smother the outraged feelings of our crew and prevent them from sinking the vessel, and destroying all hands. The captain, bowever, ordered them not to fire, but ha led bim again, and declared that if he fired another shot and did not im.

mediately surrender, and send his bost on board, he would sink him. He now found himself compelled to yield. lowered down his host and sent her on hoard. She proved to be the ship Marianna Flora, from Ba-hia, bound to Lisbon, mounting 12 guns, and more than one hundre tops larger than the Alligator."

Such is the account of this action. We trust that our enlightened and patriotic government, will not be unmindful of citizens, who can evince such spirit and magnanimi ty in her service.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 4. Came up this evening, brig Lee Pensee, Lieut. Armstrong, prize-master, with 220 slaves. This vessel was captured by the U. S sloop of war Hornet, together with the Columbian privateer, which had previously capture, this vessel and several others. The privateer of timed port unknown.

The Lee Pensee is stated in the report of the Steam ship, to be a French Guineaman,

From the St. Augustine (E. F.) Cazette

COFFEE LAND EXPEDITION.

It will burecollected, that some time since we mentioned the circumstance of the sloop Hunter and Communications. we mentioned the circumstance of the sloop Hunter, cut Carter, from Philadelphia, having tone led here, on an exploring expedition to expore the interior part of the pen insula below the Yith degree of latitude—in search of land suitable for the cultivation of the Coffee Plant. We have now the sat isfaction to learn that they have succeeded in their landable undertaking. We not only congratulate the fortunate adventurers in this expedition, but the nation, in the acquirilion of a territory which will one day add so greatly to her interest; and which will give to the Floridas an importance not interest to the surrounding states.

From the New York Commercial Adverti-

ser of Dec 27.

THE BRITISH SLOOP OF WAR
The arrival of a British sloop of war with
dispatches, being rather an extraordinary
event in these pipin simes of peace, consi
derable speculation was affoat soon after the
Hind was amounteed, as to the special ofject of her wist. Some very wise people, who look deeply into millstones, were quite sure that the ports had opened for the re ception of foreign corn, and no doubt, by circulating their surmises, lightened many a heart for the moment, with an idea of get. ting speedily rid of a bad hargain. The

a heart for the moment, with an hoes of getting speedily rid of a bad bargain. The following, however, is a true account of the matter.

A person rule here on Thursday last, in the ship Come, capt Griswold, from London, who had been cashier in a branch of the British navy department for 29 years; his sadden disappearance from his desk, excited an alarm, and upon examination it was discovered that he was a defaulter to the amount of 18,0 °02 sterling. After scarching in tain for him it was ascertained that he had puschased a bill of a broker in London for 8,000 sterling, under a fietilious name, on a mirrantile house in New York; he likewise buight 50 shares of stock of the Bank of the United States, besides \$30,000 in U. S. stocks of 6 and 7 per cent, all of which, be does other property of his own, he took with him in the above mentioned vessel

The British gove ment, without delay, dispatched a sloop of war in pursuit of the property, with instructions to the commander to proceed to New York, where she arrived on the 25th inst. with documents dispatched to Me Bushaman the British Commander to the State of the State of

Consof the insgistrates having infromess.

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James Buchavan, for another subject from James Buchavan, for British Consul, has been published in the of the papers. One of the chief cells in the flavy of fice, Loudon, having abscopped with a considerable sum of money, and sailed for New York, the British sloop of war Hind was despatched in three hours hatter from Portsmeuth, with a letter from the Marquis of Doudondetry to his majesty's consulting of Bondendetry to his majesty's cousul in this city. The ship arrived at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon—the officer delivered the despatch to Mr Buchanan at half past four, just as he was sitting down to dinner -learing that the arrival of the vessel di rect from Portsmouth, might excite some alarm, the consul immediately repaired to our Magistrates of Police, Jos. Hedden and James Hopson, Esqs, who promptly acficer, and traced the unlucky fugitive, found him, and obtained nearly all the property, near \$100,000.

TO THE EXPIRED YEAR. Farewell departed year! and oh! with thee, Farewell the loveliest season of my days: Alas! how youth has sped away from me! 'How misty grow my evening's fading

Ah! but awhile ago, and every seene That Spring could open to the wond'ring

Danced in my view; the suring vale was green, And the mild zephyrs cheer'd the tranquil sky.

On my ambrosial cheek, resplendent shone The beam of happiness, serenely bright; Bht from my cheek that beam of youth is

gone, And every-charm bath vanished from my sight

Around my paths the sweetest adoors rose. And a green garland hugg'd my fragrant

And lillies, whiter than the porthern snows, Grew in my footsteps, performed the

But all is changed; my withered checks are pale; My head is silvered o'er, and dim my

eyen; The frost bath hid the carpet of the vale; And dreary north winds cloud the tron bled skies.

The groves, that once with lovely anthems rung, And sweated fragrance from Sabian spice,

Are dreary now, and desolately hing With killing snow, and thickly branch

Ah little dreamt 1 of so drear a day,
When o'er the mountain's top, refreshed with showers, I loved with little innocence to stray,

And cull in mirth, the welly hodding Howers. Or when we frolicked the painted

beath, Or drank the flowing crystal of the spring. Or wandering heard, among the rocks be

Some little warbler learning how to sing. Or when the tree, scarce able to support Its pond'rous truit, beneath the burden

hent; When in its shade, our evening resort, Full many an hour of happiness we spent I laughed at misery then, and rashly dared

The envious winter heard, and quick ap peared

Its blustering aspect in the darkoned

skies! Farewell my life's gay spring, the winter's

Blasts the fair blossoms of my tender Gone is my youth, its strength, its smiles, its form,

And "misty grow my evening's fading TRYS '

A Hymn of Thankspiring at the close of the

God of eternity trace
A grateful song of rapeurous praise,
To celebrate thy name!
Thou thro' this rolling year hast shed

Thy numerous blessings on my head, and spared this mortal frame. Almighty Beirg! at thy throne,

Prostrate thy bounteens gifts I own, And thy protecting band; Thou art eternal, fixt, and just, We are but frail, and turn to dust At thy supreme command. Thy sacred word is ever sure,

To distant ages shall endure, And prove thy promise true; Each morn the sun's resplendent ray Pours blessings on the rising day And sheds prolific dew.

When with tormenting cares opprest Thy influence soothed my aching breast,
And calmed the swelling grief:
The sovereign balm with healing art Assuaged the anguish of the smart And gave my woes relief.

Then while existence still remains, I'll praise thee in devoutescanains And every care resign. Pardon, oh God! my numerous crimes, Erase the sins of former times. And make the wholly thine!

Teach me to do thy holy will, Teach me to love and please thee still, Through every fleeting hour My cheerful heart in hope relies, On him who all my wants supplies, And guards me by his power.

Give me Iresh zeal to speak thy name, Thy goodness all thy works proclaim, And mark the path to heaven! O may my now attentive ear The voice of soft instruction hear

By whispering conscience given! Let thy kind spirit from above.
Plant in my heart the sends of love,
Of pure and gendine kind;
While wand'ring in the present state.
A future may my hopest elate.
Of pleasures more refined.

Where Angels tone the golden lyru
And beam effelgent light!
Teach mathe moments to redeem,
Each moment trifling the it seem
Conveys me to the tomb!
Uphold me with thy gracions hand
Till I shall reach that blessed lend
Where joys influently bloom.
There shall I rest from all my wee,
Where streams of sarred pleasure flow
And golden seraphs vie
With poless harmonious to adore
That wase, pluighty, gracious power
Whose thrope allors the sky!

REMOVALA

WM. R. THOMPSON. Respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has removed his

BOOT & SHOR Manufactory to the Shop one door be low Mr. J. Weedon's dwelling house

and opposite the Post Office, in Church street, where they can be accommo dated in the first style, or in such manner as they may think proper to direct. While thankful for the encouragement he has received in time past, he solicits a continuance of the

He has farnished himself with a stock of leather of a superior quality, and has engaged in his service soveral first rate workmen. Annapolis. Jan. 3, 1822.

CABINET MAKING.

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church street, opposite the Post-Office. having provided himself with Maho gany, and other materials, for carry ing on the

Cabinet Making Business. &c.

Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully

He will likewise furnish and superin

FUNERALS,

On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

He will also attend to the business of Uppolstering and Paper Hanging. IONATHAN WEEDON. Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.



A COACH

FOR BALTIMORE

Commenced running on Tuesday first Japuary, and will continue through the winter on Tuesdays and Satur days, starting from Mrs. Robinson's and Mrs. Duley's at 9 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Barnum's Hotel the same afternoons.

Pare and allowance of baggage same as in mail line

For sents please apply at Mr.Geo Shaw's store, Church street, Annapolis, Jan 3

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office Annapolis, 1st January. 1822. James McUlloh Elizabeth Marthews Win Mirrboch Tho Moore' Mra Ann Merrient Tilghnion Moob e Joseph Mrayo Win Merriek Joseph Mayo C H Mill Armes Medford Jirk Lowba C Medd N

N

Col Inmes Nable Dunn i Nathews Mrs Rebecca Newton

Elijah Pennigton Philap Pindell Win Potherd Thos Potherd Intery Chilard Intery Chilard John Philips R.

Rijah Redmind Mrs Sursh nichards Geu S Runggoid a Anthony Robertson John Hogers

Abijah Bmith Leonard Scott 2 bersh Simmon Win Summers Lewis Sprogel Mrs Elizabeth Shepard

R W Armstrood Stephenem Arelet Amon Ames

James But'er Samuel Beliares M. S. rab W B. rd'er Her Baril Barry James V Baril Francis Bamfleid

C Levi Chanet John Connell John Connell
Mr Clayton
Mone Cherhert
John Cordery
Wm Cords
Wm Carmehael
Milton Culbard

Nathaniel Ellicott 3

G Benjamm Griffith Benjamm Orinia Mry Gray Mrs Sarah Gulfawer Miss Catharine Gwinn Capt C L Gantt Misa A O Gibom 2

Miss Elizabeth Herrivon
Johns H. H.
Theo W. Mall
Correge Howard of Brice
J. Hunter
Rev. I has flowell
Reheeves Hull
Eackiel Hopkins
Miss Lucy D. Hull
Theo Hamilgon
George Hogain
R. Hammand
Jankes Harvon
Miss & O. Handway
Miss & O. Handway
Miss Ann. J. Harvood Juhn Tidings
John Thousson, Printer
Mysian Tschody
thing W Thumus 2
Franch Van Neas
James Zacherii
W

Miss Ann L. Harwo Mess Priscilla Hall Mr. Hone Thus Joint Mrs Mary servis

Philip G Levhleitner S Wen M Landidate

W John M Welch Mrs Sarah Wolch He ney Welch Benj Winterson Mr Wholin Lennard Wathins John N Wathins Mrs Ann W Briefer Myself John Williams Mrs En Walter Myself John Williams Mrs E ben Walter John Weedon Miss Ethen Windfland Sannet Wier Capt Wilann , Pener Ma Vinnia James Munroc, P. M.

All persons are forewarned hunting with dog or gun, or in any very tree passing on the Farm of Arr. William diseaset, called Abordeen, on South River. Offenders will be dealt with seconding to law.

Heavy Hunter, Oversacr.

January 3, 1822.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Srundel county, Orphans Courts June Journal County, Orphans Courts

January 1st, 1822.

On application by partion of Rebecca Watts, administratory of Philip K.
Watts, iste of Anno-Arundel county deceased, it is bridged that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their distinguished the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each weeks, for the space of six, successive weeks, in the Mary and Gazette

and Gazette Thon, H. Hall, Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Apne-Arundel county, bath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Philip K. Watts, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof. to the subscriber, at or before the lat day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the feath sattle, five boder my hald, the of the five boder my Refreca Walts, Agministratrix.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne-Arundel county court, and to me dierled, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday the 24th instant, at Mr James tunter's tatern, in the city of Annapolis, all the right, title, interest and estate of Henry Shriver, in and to a House and Lot situated on Elk Ridge. Seized and taken as the property of the said Shriver, and will be sold to salisty a debt due Philip Keefer 1, x enter of Jacob Keefer Sale to com-merce at 12 o'clock, for Cash. Reni Gailden Late Short A Benj Gaither, Late Shift. A. A. C.

January 3, 1822 By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday 24th instant, at Mr James Hun-

ter's tavern; in the city of Annapolis all that tract or parcel of lard ling in Americandel county, called Snowden's Addition to Huntington Quarter "containing one thousand acres more or less. Seizard. and taken as the property of Gerard H. Snowden, and will be sold to satisfy a debt dne Rezin Hammond Executor, of Mat-

Benj. Gather, Late Shill A A.C.

G. F. TEUTO,

Respectfully gives notice to the Citizens of this place, and its vicinity, that he has commenced the business of

A CONFECTIONER

opposite Mrs Robinson's Boarding house, in the upper end of the building occupied by Mr G I Grammer, where every article in that line can be had in the nicest state, and on the most reasonable terms.

Family Parties. Ralls. &c. can be furnished in the genteelest style. at a short notice. Shop keepers will be supplied at the Baltimore prices.

BREAD

and Biscuit Baking Business, and will gladly furnish such families as may fayour him with their custom, with bread and Biscuits.

He has on hand, and will constantly keep for sale, Raisins, Almonds Oranges, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Wallnuts, Best Spanish Cigars, and an assortment Y of Sogar Toys, Apples, Cranberries. Limes, an assortment of Wax & Glass Beads, Ministure Pictures, in gilt trames, representing naval victories of the last war, Lace Shirt Buttons, Dell Faces, and on Flegant Rule, which he will sell cheap for cash, & some other articles.

He solicits a share of the public's support, of which he wil cudeavour to prove himself deserving.

Annapolis, December 13th, 1821.

New & Cheap Goods.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS. Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received a large and general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VEST INGS,

And every article suitable for Gentle. men's Dreases,

Which he will be happy to make up in the most fushionable style, and on the shortest notice, to those who will favour thu with a call at his shop, two doors above Mr J. Hughes's, formerly ceu-piet by Mr. John Munros, to which he

pieti by Mr. spine.
has lately removed.
Gentlemen disposed to box base bargains are invited to give him call.

Andrew Nicholls,

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a condidate for the Shandfulty of said county at the election of October 1824.

gstrom, of Fred

restrom, of Fredrick Prom Cecil and Senate may he people. From Events on the Constant of the C

in the stern and another on the boyv with a boat hook or pole. . The tow rope is of the size common trace cord, and is ab 120 feet in length. This rope fastened about 15 feet abafe the bow to the side of the boat next to the path. A single horse generally draws the market boat. If the beast is very good, he may advance from 30 to 40 miles a day-always walking. The packets, or passenger boats, I think now, are six in number. They are not quite so long as the market craft, but are something wider. I passed 4 miles in one of them (the Montezuma) and found her a very convenient vessel. Her cabin was 40 feet long and handsomely furnished. Thirty persons might sleep commodiously-the provisions are quite equal to those in our steam ships or sloops. These packets are provided with relays of horses, and make no halts except to land and take in passengers. They run at night as well as by day, and make a voyage of 90 or 95 miles in 24 hours. The fare is three cents a mile and provided with every thing necessary. I saw one packet drawn by four horses, several by three, and none | device of one of the most gentle by less than two, always in tandem. All travelling, except by the tow horses and footmen, are forbidden on the tow road. This road is about six feet wide, and generally elevated two feet above the water. When one boat meets another, the one passing westward, stops the horse for a minute, when, the boat still going on, slackens the rope, which, sinking in the water, suffers the eastern bound boat to pass. The navigation of this middle section has now been pursued two seasons, and not a single accident has occurred. The boats being nearly twice as long as the canal is wide, it is evident that they could not turn unless provision was made for that purson. This is effected by forming some in a number of points on the toute; within the limits of the corporation of Utica there are two basins, each containing near an acre of water, communicating with the canal and carrying the same depth of water. As towns or hamlets arise on the banks of the canal these basins will, be multiplied. The bustle and show of business now exhibited on a section of the canal, but little more than a fourth of its contemplated extension, she ws what an overwhelming flood of industry must be thrown into action when the whole shall be completed The general features of the northern canal wary but little from those of that of Erie. In two summers more the thole will be completed, and a comment raised of national mutificence inparallelled in Europe and America, and in Asia only

matched by the immense aqueducts

of Chine. Generations yet to a-

rise will be distonished when told

that the state of New York, with a

population short of one million and

ball lone performed this stupen-

dous Poughkeepsie Journal

(N. V.) Dec. 19, 1821.

'In the first place we have completed the Canal so far as to mavigate it between Uties and Little Falls, & past the Falls to East Canada Creek is nearly completed. From ectady, the excavation and embankment is three fourths doneand most of the culverts, say 70 culverts and aqueduots are finished. Fifteen locks are complete below Utica: on the western section there is 15 more locks done, or nearly so, and all the excavacion and embankment between Seneca River and Genesee River (with the exception of the embankment at Irondequot and the Cayuga Marshes) are completed. It is however intended to complete both these places by June so as to open a navigation from Rochester on Genessee River, to a point within 50 miles of Schenectady, making a line of Canal of about 190 miles the whole length complete; and add to this we have the stone all cut and ready to be transported to the lock scites at every place between East Canada Creek and Sche nectady, and preparation so made as to insure an early completion of the whole line to Schenectady-Add to this there is considerable labour done below Schenectady, and also west of Genessee river. "I should be very much gratified

I your health could permit, and you could possibly spare the time, i' you could make a visit to the Little Falls next season, and take a trip is far as Unica it no farther, and view our stone work and particularly the locks. I will assure you we feel a little proud of the workmanship of our lock, &c. The Aqueduct over the Mohank tiver at the Little Falls, will consist of 1 arch of 70 teet square, and 2 of 50 feet each; which when completed will level the works there and around the Lit tle l'alls, and present a grand and interesting view.

"We have had corsid rable pass ng this season on the Canal, from from Sencea to Utica. The small to is demanded has yielded more than \$20,000. The boats pasting each day averaged 25 say 20 tons

"It is not a little gratifying to find that the successful progress of canalling in this state has produced such a spirit in other states, that I think in the course of 30 years the U. States will be cut up in all di rections with canals, where there is a tolerable vent or probability of trade to support it.'

THE GUILLOTINE. Persons who reflect only on the deeds of horror, with the recollection of which the name of the guillotine must ever be associated, may be apt to regard as a monster the man who invented it. It is a curious act, however, that it was the and humane of men; and that its ection was solely prompted by a dire of diminishing the se verity of capital punishment. M. Guillotin, whose name was transterred to his invention, was a physician at Par s; and being appointed a member of the National Assem bly, attracted attention chiefly by a great midness of disposition. On the 1st of December, 1789, he made a speech on the penal code, remark able for its philanthropic views; and concluded by a proposal for subs. tuting as less cruel than the halter, the machine which has given to his name an odious immortality Nobody, we had been assured, deplaced more bitterly than M. Guillotin, the fatal use which was speedily made of his invention. He is described by those who were best acquainted with him, as being a clever, placid, reserved man, of unblemished integrity. When he perceived the course which the revolution was taking, he withdrew from all share in its direction, to the practice of his profession, in which he became distinguished as much by his humanity as his skill.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE M.NEIR-TAILOR, Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has removed

his Shop, One door below the Post Office, Where he has on hand a general sup-

FALL & WINTER GOODS. Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cas sinets, Cords and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, at a short notice, and on accommodating terms Those who wish to purchase bargains, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. Annapolis, Nov. 8

Reduced Prices.

The subscriber, in consequence of the reduced prices of the market, has determined. determined to make a correspondent reduction in his prices. Hereafter his charges will be

For Catting Hair, 12 1-2cts. 6 1 4cts. Shaving,

Except in cases where gentlemen re quire him to attend at their lodgings; in such cases his former prices will be adhered to. JAMIS HOLLAND. Churchest, Armeriolis, Dec. 20,

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel County . Orphans Court,

December 20th, 1821. On application by petition of Baruch Fowler, administrator de bonis non of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week. for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, and American Baltimore

THOMAS H. HALL, Reg. Wills. A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Aune-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orons Court of Anne Arundel County, n Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons hav ng claims against the said deceased. are hereby warned to exhibit the same. with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of December 1821.

CH FOWLER, Adm'r D B N

Tobacco Note Lost. The subscriber having lost or mis-

laid about the middle of October last, a Note containing four hogsheads of Crop Tobacco, marks, numbers and weights, as follows:

Mark	No.	Gross	Tare	. Net
1 N.	193	961	93	888
	195	980	90	884
	196	967	100	867
	197	1,057	98	959
Caution	11		against	

ing the same, as he intends applying to have it renew

James Nicholson. Dec 20 .

Flour, Wheat, &c.

H. H. WOOD,

Flour and Commission Merchant, No 148, Marke st. Baltimore, is daily receiving from Frederick and Washington counties large supplies of Flour clear of garlick, and warranted good, which he will sell to Families, Bakers and Shippers, by wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be got in the city. Like wise respectfully informs the Farmers in general, that he will sell at the highest cash prices any quantities of Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats, for one quarter per cent commission, and Pork for 2 per cent commission. Farmers that send large quantities of grain to the Haltimore market will find it much to their advantage by sending it to the subscriber, who will pay punctual atten tion to their busines

H II. W. Sept. 13.

Just Published

And for sale at this Office and at Mr George Shaw's Store-price 25cts

The Constitution of Maryland, To which is prefixed,

The Declaration of Rights -With the amendments ingrafted therein Oct. 25.

Dissolution of Partnership. The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or pate, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorised to adjust the

concerns of said firm. Deorge Barber, John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery

They have an Extra SCHOONER. which will take and carry Freights to and from any port in the Chesapeake

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are request-ed to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office,

May 17.

The partnership learesofore existing between George and John Barber, & Co. has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle either by bond or note on or before 1st December next, and those who have claims against said firm are requested to present them for payment to John Miller, jun. who is authorised to adjust and settle the concerns of said firm. In Mr. Miller's corps of said firm. In Mr. Miller's absence, either of the aforesaid firm will be duly authorised to adjust and settle accounts.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Geo. Barber. Jao. T. Barber, Adam Miller, John Millery jr. Annapolis, 5th Oct. 1821

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber intends to apply y petition, in writing, to the honours. ble the justices of the county court for Anne Arandel county, to be held at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday in April next, for a commis-sion to mark and bound all the follow ing tracts or parcels of land, of which the subscriber is seized. lying and being in Anne Arondel county and state of Maryland, known by the name of Bear Hills." "Benson's Request," Boyce Beginning," and "Robert's Lot," whereof all persons in any wise concerned or interested are hereby de-Thomas Hor lington, of Nichs.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of vendo, expos from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 10th day of January next, at James Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis-All that tract or parcel of land, called and known by the name of Beard's Ilabitation" lying and being in Anne Arundel county, on which John Ni cholson now resides, containing 228 a eres, more or less. Seized and taken as the property of the said Nicholson, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due John Duvall of Marsh. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash BENJ, GAITHER,

late Shff. AAC. Dec. 201

NOTICE.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER. Having purchased of George & John Barber, & Co. their well selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

offer them for sale (at their old stand) on the most reasonable and accommo dating terms for cash, or to punctual dealers at short dates. Oct. 11, 1821.

50 Dollars Reward

Will be given for securing in the gaol of Baltimore county, a coldured man named Tom Johnson for the property of Mr Maxcy River. He ran away from Me Alum and Copperas Works of C on the River Magothy, about the 15th of October last, and is supposed to be lurking about Baltimor, Annapolis, West River, or Upper Marlboroughat the latter place who passes for his wife, and when he was about going way, he said he Ae is about 5 feet 8 should go there. or 9 inches high not of a very dark complexion, and about 40 years, chews a great deal of tobacco, ia ex tremely artist and cunning, and proory religious. Apply to icases to be

At the Alum and Copperas Works. e Sable, or to ANDERMITCHELL, Agent, Baltimore.

LETT COURT.

The Levy Court of Anne Arundel County will meet in the City of Annapolis, on Monday the 14th January 1822, for the purpose of settling with the Inspectors of Tobacco, and laying he County Levy.

By order, W. 8 MEN, Clk.

CAUTION.

I hereby forewarn all persons from hunting, with either dog or un, or in any other way trespassing or passing through my lands (except by the public rouds passing through them) pur-chased of H H. Hrwood, esq. and the one on which reside, as I am de termined to enforce the law against all offender

Nimolas Wallins, of Thos. ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of said county, at the sheriffalty election of held in

Annapolis, Oct. 25

PRINTING Of every description, neatly ea ecuted at this Office.

DINNERS & SUPPERS

of Wild Fowl, Oysters, dec. at the notice, and on moderate terms, and a fully solicits a share of public patro They can be supplied with Liquors best quality. And he flatters himself best quality. And he Hatter bimest, his long experience in the above line, every satisfaction will be afforded those may be disposed to favous him with a G. Hamble P. S. He expects in we days a supply of Pepper's Bare Linderphia December 6, 1821. VIA

IVOL.

PRINT

CHURCH.

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New Goods.

BASIL SHEPHARD

MERCHANT TAILOR. Church Street, Opposite Mr. J. Hughers,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has supplied himself with a new and select assortment of

Fall Goods,

Consisting of best Blue, Black, Brown, Claret, and Drab Cloths, and superior assortment of Cassimeres, Casinets, Vestings and Cords of all kinds.
All of which he will make up on the shortest notice, and on the most reduced and accommodating terms. He also has on hand already made PLAID CLOAKS, of a super or quality. Dec. 6.

NOTICE.

The Committee of Claims will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock

By order, S. Hodgkin, clk. Dec. 13. 1881

50 Dol'ars Reward.

Absconded from the farm of May Sarah Clements, on the South side Severn River, near Annapolis, on ! 8th instant, a negro man named

JACOB,

He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inch and his person though slender cular, his colour is not remarkably black ner lighter than usual stern, sulky, bold expressi tenance; speaks promptly ken to, and is rather more e intelligent than plantation negroes enerally are, his motions indicate con iderable zeti. vity and strength, and be walks tomarkably fast and ve h great ease to himself. He has have nostrils and a flat nose; has lost to o of his front teeth. and has a small s ar on his left hand just below the th ird finger. He has a wife living in B timore named I chish. Mrs. Cave W Edelen, the property whither it is likely he has gone. The above reward will be paid to any person who fill deliver the said slave to the subs riber at the before mentioned farm. who will secure him in the

Benjamin Scott, Manager.

JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, THE FIRST VOLUME OF HAR RIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS

Of Cases Argued and Determined in the

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive, PRICE-86 50.

Sept. 27.

The Euterpeiad.

The first volume of the Euterpeiad or Musical Intelligencer and Ladies Gazette, ended in April. The 2d volume has commenced, much improved and considerably enlarged, comprising 8 quarto pages with a sheet of music in every number, and is published semimonthly on Saturday's, at three dollars per annum, by

John R. Parker, No. 2, Milk st. Boston.

Nov. 8

NOTICE.

The Committee of Grievances and Court of Justice, will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P M.

COMMITTEE. Messrs. Marriott, Loockerman, J Forrest, Allen &

Dennis,

Sam. S. Hodgkin, elk Dec 13, 1821-

NOTICE.

All persons are fore trued hunting with either dog or offe, or in any man-ner trespassing on my Farms, lying ner trespassing on my Farms, in the Swamp, lower end As Avunded county, Offenders will dealt with according to law.

Robert Frankling

bapp or at

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET. ANNAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per Annum.

MISCELLANEOUS

From the Pederal Republican. To the People of the United States.

The two most prominent candidates for The two most prominent candidates for the next Presidency, are, Mr Adams, Se-cretary of State, and Mr. Crawford, Se-cretary of the Treasury. To enable you to make some estimate of the relative merits of these two personages, and of their fitness for the station to which each of them aspires, it may be well for you seriously to consider the facts stated in this communi-

The official situation of the Secretary of State is peculiarly favourable, at this juncture, to his becoming the most popular member of the administration. He has no thing to do with providing othe ways and means" for the support of the government, and but little agency in disbursing the pubmous abuses and detalcations have taken place; and respecting which the public at tention has, at length, been roused. Nor has be at this time any diplomatic business of much importance to transact. The on ly ways and means, therefore, which he has to con emplate or devise, are those which will be the most likely to discomfit his competitors and place himself in power. In this respect he is following the plan of some of his illustrious predecessors. They found out, that the right way to the hearts of the most influential members of con gress was directly down their throats, hence we now see this economical, if not penari-ous. New tingland gentleman making le vees, and giving feasts twice and thrice a week, at an expense, as every body must know, far beyond the income from his office. Cannot even the veriest simpleton in the country perfectly understand this? But I admit that, abstractedly, we have nothing to do with Mr. Adams' parties, or his exsomething else to say about him, in which the people are concerned, I, should never have written a word about him or his en

I have already said, that Mr. Adams has but little agency in disbursing the public money—there being, comparatively speak ing, but little placed under the controll of the department of state But as, (according to the vulgar saying) straws will some times show us which way the wind blows, we may be enabled to form a tolerably cor rect epinion of what he would do, in this respect, were the power and the means in his possession. The principal appropria tions of public money on which the Secretary of State has the privilege of drawing, by way of "advances," are those for di plomatic purposes, including all foreign intercourse—the contingent expenses of the Secretary of State's office, and for taking the Census-amounting, altogether, to not more than half a million of dollars

Now. I would ask, with what propriety, or from what motive, the secretary of state dollars out of the public treasury -or, what is the same thing, out of the Branch Bank at Washington, where the money was de posited, to the credit of the treasurer of the United States - and placed it in the Bank of the Metropolis? That he did so, I have no doubt, for the fact was communicated to me from the very best authority. The local banks of the Di-triet of Columbia have no right to have the public money de posited in them, either to Mr. Adams' cre dit, or to the credit of any body else - with the exception, perhaps, of one bank only, in Alexandria, where it may be more convenient to collect the custom house bonds Whether this money, therefore, was, after it was drawn from the treasury, placed to Mr Adams' individual credit, or to the credit of the treasurer of the United States, the act was incorrect and illegal But it the fact be as it has been stated to me, and of which I have no doubt, the money was, immediately after it was drawn entirely out of the control of the treasury, and cannot even help to eke out the amount which we have deceptively been told, in the late message of the President, will be in the treasury on the first day of January next. But why, it will be asked, should the secretary of state be thus friendly disposed to the Bank of the Metropolis? I answer-he has been a dealer in stocks in the local banks; and is now, and has for some time been a Director in the Bank of the Metro polis. This will account for the whole pro ceeding: And although some folks may not think highly of his foresight or sagaci ty in purchasing a few years ago, at par which is now about 25 per cent dis count-that is no immediate concern of the people-except in so far as it may ena ble them to form some small estimate of the sound judgment and discretion of one who aspires to be their chief ruler. But, it may be asked, admitting that the secreta ry of state has done all this, what injury will the public austain by it! The amount of money here spoken of, it is true, is not very large-not exceeding, perhaps, one hundred thousand dollars-therefore, in this particular case, no very great injury could arise, except that, by sanctioning a buses and illegal acts of this sort, others may be tempted to "go and do likewise," until at last the "wheels of government" might stop for want of the wherewithal to make them move. Indeed it is a solemn fact, and upon record, that the public treasure of the nation does, some how or other find ita way into almost every local banking institution, (and many of them rotten to the core) where individual public agents happen to be either presidents or directors, or stockholders; or connected with the said presidents, directors, and stockholders of the said institutions. This will account for the continued increase of the "unavailable funds," which one rulers have, (but very lately) discovered to be on hand; and elso

for the overdrawings of the treasury on the United States Bank; for which the public is charged with interest, let who will say to the contrary. All this inconvenience and expense, not to mention the loss of public character, and the prostration of the public morals, might have been pre-vented by pursuing a plain, honest and le-gal course; such a one as every man of common feeling and integrity would advise his son or his friend to pursue in his interevery thing must be done by our great folks, our politicians and office seekers, by trick and by management—taking it for granted. as it would seem, that common sense, and common honesty too. had fled the land.

For the present I take my leave of the secretary of state for the purpose of paying my respects to his opponent—the secretary of the treasury.

It is a trite saying, and, in the general, I believe, a true one - that "a house divided against itself must fall" That there is a schism in our "Cabinet," there can. I imagine, be no doubt. This may remind us f another adage-equally portentons to these great combatants that when ***** fall out honest men come by their own "-That either of these gentlemen will ever realize the expectation which he may now have of being elevated to the Presidential chair, I have not the most remote idea For, in despite of all the exertions, the manage ment, the twistings and twinings that can be made to conceal them, many of the foul and corrupt deeds which have disgraced the administration of our affairs for many years past, will-nay must come to light .-The foundation on which our high points cal rulers rest is rotten. It cannot long support them. The thick veil which covers the imquities of the present age has already been pierced. The people cannot be much longer duped. The day of retribution is nearer at hand than many imagine The common sense of the nation can of much longer sleep I beg pardon for making this digression. Let us new to the

In easting my eye over a public document, which, I lear, even our members of Congress do not sufficiently scan, containing an account of receipts and expensiones of the United States for a given period of time-I was struck with an item among the receipts of .. Interest received from Bands This being a new source of revenue, inew to me at least; seeing there was no law for leaning the public money to Banks, nor authorising any other dealings with them, my inclination led me to make some inquiry into the matter Among other ob jectionable and highly culpable things, I have discovered that Mr Crawford, as Secretary of the U. States Treasury, had ac trially loaned to the Central Bank of Wash ington and Georgetown about forty thou sand dollars, at one time, of the public mo ney, and this too at a period when the most abominable frauds were committed on or in that institution by the receipt of between thirty and for y thousand dollars of its own notes, (all of one denomination-to wit 100 dollars) by its own officers; and which notes, as since alleged were all counterreits! The run on the bank was so great, I understand, by the presentation for payment of these spurious notes, that application was made to the U. States treasury for aid. The required aid, it seems, was given, and thus the people's money was most unworthily and illegally employed to keep up the tottering credit of an ill managed, if not rotten institution' Now I ask, where is to be found the law or the authority to justify a proceeding of the Lind! Perhaps we may be told, that this was not a formal loan of money, because it was a transfer of so much from the account of the treasurer of the U States in the Branch Bank, to an account, to be opened, or already opened, if you please, in the name of the said trea surer on the books of the Central Bank Be it so- this does not, in the least, change the nature of the transaction-for the mo-ney was deposited in the latter Bank torns ble t to meet the pressure which was made upon it; and therefore was, to all intents and purposes, A I can - the whole of which not four weeks ago. If the secretary of the treasury can rightfully, cause an count to be opened in whatever bank or place he pleases in the name of thetreasurer of the U. States, and then direct the public treasure to be taken from its legitimate place of deposit, and transferred to auch a bank or place, it will give him com plete and absolute power and controll over the national revenue. There need in such case, he no law directing where the public monies shall be lodged for safe keeping, and the constitutional provision that emo but in consequence of appropriations made by law," will become a mere nullity and dead letter Under such einemmstances and practices every available dollar in the public treasury might be taken out of it. while, at the same time, the apparent balance in it, made up, as it now is, from acmount to several millions of dollars. This is all perfectly familiar to those members of Congress and others who are conversant with the public accounts, and who have made "the treasury system" a part of their

As one of the people having some interest at stake in common with others, being neither a wisher nor expectant for any of fice, and actuated solely by a desire to pro-mote the general welfare. I would respect fully recommend to our representatives now assembled, to ask from the treasury department the following information:

1. A detailed statement, looking backwards for at least four years from this time, showing in quarterly exhibits, the amount of public money standing to the credit of the treasurer of the United States, in the books of the several banks of the United States, where the public money has been deposited

2 A similar statement showing the a mount of public ... oney transferred from one bank to another, designating the banks the time when such transfer was made, and

the cause for making it.

3. A similar statement shewing in what banks special deposits of the public money were made—the time when—and where-

4. A particular statement, showing the precise amount of the "unavailable funds" octonging to the Treasury showing also the banks or places where these funds are, and how and when they got there.

It is truly a matter of great regret to me to be constrained to make these public exposures; and that regret is heighlened my the precessity which I find there is or making there. If is an age, of the disposition ing them. If is no part of thy disposition or my nature, wrongfully to charge any man in or out of office. And, as I have heretofore stated. I will cheerfully and publicly correct any error into which I may have allen in the course of these arrictures on men and measures, whenever it shall be fairly pointed out to me I court and chal-

lenge public investigation
In the beginning of these essays I pro
mised to saysomething about the "Sinking Fund " In regard to that subject, I shall endeavour to demonstrate in my next num ber, that the public faith has been violated and the law of the land disregarded.

A Native of Virginia.

Taking of Strasburg in 1681. Monsieur de Louvois, minister of war to Louis the XIV sent an order to M. de Chamilli, to repair to his house to take his instructions upon an important mission with which he would charge him; and he gave the instructions as follows: "You will set off this very evening for Basle, in Switzerland; you will be there in three cays; the lourth day precisely at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, you will take a station upon the bridge of the Khine, with a sheet of paper, pen and ink; you will examine and write down with the second consequences." write down with the greatest exactness, e very thing that shall pass in your view du-ring two hours; at 4 o'clock precisely, you will have post horses to your carriage, you will set out and travel by day and night, and bring me your sheet of observations At whatever hour you arrive, present yoursell to my house " M. de Chamilli, the' much seconished at a mission that appeared to him so puerile, obeyed without hesitation He arrived at Basie; places himself upon the bridge on the day and hour indicated, and writes all that he sees passing. It was a fruit woman passing with her haskets; it was a traveller on horseback with a blue cloak, it was a prasant; it was porters car rying burdens, &c A: o'clock a man with a yellow waistcoat and breeches stops in the middle of the bridge, advances to one side, leans over the parapet, looks down, retires a step, and with a large cane strikes three strokes very distinctly upon the bridge. All these actions, and a number of others which appeared equally indir ferent, were noted down very exactly . Four o'clock strikes, M de Chamilli mounts into his carriage and arrives the day after the next at the house of the minis er, before midnight, very much confused at having to bring details so little interest ing. The doors are immediately opened to Monsieur de Liuvois eagerly stizes the sheet of paper; he read; and when he coat and breeches that strikes three strokes upon the bridge," he leas with joy .-He immediately repairs to the king, causes him to be awakened, talks with him at his Bedside for a quarter of archour, and comes out to despatch in all haste four couriers that had been kept ready for some hours before. Eight days atter, the city of Stras burg is entirely surrounded by French troops, is summoned to surrender, capitu lates, and opens its gates the Joth of September, 1681

It is evident that the three strokes struck upon the bridge at an hour agreed upon, was the signal of the success of the intrigue concerted between Mons de Louvois and the magistrates of Strasburg, and that the man charged with this mission was probably as ignorant of the motive as M. de Cha

D'U BARTH.

When the well known Dr. Barth preach ed for the first time in his native city of Leipsic, he disdained the useful precaution of having his sermon placed in the Bible before him, to refer to in case of need. A violent thunder storm suddenly arising, just as he was in the middle o' his discourse, and a tremendous peal of thunder causing him to lose bethread of his argument, with great composure and dignity he shut the Bible, saying, with great emphasis, .. When God speaks, man must hold his peace."
He then descended from the pulpit, while the whole congregation tooked on him with admiration and wonder.

GAMBLING AND GAMING

Unite the vices of many criminal and letestable passions - it is no more moral than high was rubbery or picking pockets, from which it differs only in the cold and unfeel ing depravity, which covets the goods of a nother, and never means to return an equivalent for its plunder it is worse than isury, for it exacts money without even the metext of lavour, service, or usefulness, it peraies as a bane to friendship, industry, to generosity, and to justice, as it indis criminately covers the property of others, and habituates the mind to take without gratitude or equivalent, what belongs to a-

TIMBER.

It has been long known in some parts of Europe, that taking off the bark as far up the tree as it conveniently can be done, and letting them stand until the following auturn, or winter, be ore they are cut down, is a means of making the timber much stronger and durable than it otherwise would be. It is more suitable for all kinds of carriages and instruments of husbandry. as well as for for fences Its greater durability has not yet been ascertained by the writer, but that it is the otherwise improved has been tested.

It has been asserted by persons of credit, that in some parts of the United States, where Pine Timber abounds, the farmers are in the practice of barking the Pine as far up as is necessary for a fence post-in state they a e suffered to stand until dead. The trees are then cut down, and the part which has been barked, will be found saturated with turpentine, and thereby readered remarkably durable for posts

SABBATH MORNING. te This Sabbath morning," says, the labourer, as he rises and walks to his door, sand I am not obliged to go out to a day's work. I can take my rest as well as the richest man in the neighbourhood; and to morrow. I like to have a little time to think and look about ma, for it is not well for the mind or body to be always bard at work. The poor caltle want rest as well as their masters; and if there was no other advantage than laving aside our toils one day in seven, it would be a great favour to labouring people to have the quiet Sabbath

come ' "Tis Sahhath morning again," says the absent child, cand how fair and beautiful is nature. The dew drop still hangs on the bough, though its verdure is changed to the sickness of autumn. No sound breaks melodious sound of the church going bell How sweet is the rest of the Sabbath. How delightful the thought, that distant triends unite in the same solemn services, at the cend together at the moment; their hearts mingle, one God accepts them; so that if oceans roll be ween them, the Sabbath blots out the distance, and seems to make but cone fold and one shepherd "

"Tis Sabhath morning," says the man of the world, "and I have fin shed my break-fast time enough to go to church. So I will go, hecaus I like to set a good example; and I shall perhaps meet some people that I like to see Sometimes I hear some news at the door; at any rate it is a quiet place to set and think in; and I have the best nap there that I get in the course of the week I hope we shant have a long sermon, that my dinner may not spoil before I get home; for I don't believe the peeple are any het ter for preaching, after they grow tired and his gry, and keep looking at their watches and withing every word was the last "

1 is Sabbath morning." says the chris tian, and my soul may repose itsel in God, its exceeding joy I senerate the example or my maker, when he rested on the seven he day, trum the labdurs of creation; and I love the soice that pronounces, "Remember the sabbath day to keep it holy " The command given to the chosen people "ye shall keep my Sabhaths and reve ence my anctuary" was en orced by the olemn as section I am the Lord, as if he would en force obedience by every feeling of gratitude, and by every recollection of terror. connected with that a jestic name Let me then for a season renounce the pursuits, the amusements, and the cares of this world I would say to them in the language of the partiarch, "Ahide here for a season while I go vonder and worship." This is the day on which my Sayour rose from his earthly prison. I seem to look upon his empty sepulchre, and to hear a voice teaching my spirit, if ve then be risen with thrist seek those things that are those where he sitteth at the right hand of God". To day, then To day, then will I seek for the wisdom that cometh from above. May his pure and celestial nfluence prepare me los a more faithful discharge of the dut es of life, and for an bath Religious Intelligencer.

FOREIGN.

By the arrival of the ship Orbit at New York the editor of the National Advocate has received London papers to the 10th No-

That ed, or in speaking of their contents says = of here appears nothing worthy of much at ention except it he the strongle, which the Greeks, confined to the Morea, are making to emancipate themselves from the tyranny of the Yurks Although the accounts by this arrival as to the progress of liberty in Greece, are not very ample, that the arms of the patriots continue vie torious, and that the chances of ultimate They had succeeded, according the latest advices from Trieste, in capturing Tripoliz za, the capital of Pelepopnesus, which may be regarded as the death blow of the Ottoman power in the Morea.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship South Boston arrived at Charleston, bringing London and Liver pool papers in the 13th and 15th inclusive. The son of then Freyre was killed in a duel at Paris on the +th ult. He was quite a youth, and his apponent, who purposely provoked the meeting, was a vetern duellest The atlair engrossed much of the publicat

tention. tien. Beitrand has arrived at Paris-be lives retired, seldom sees any one except his family and a few triends. An ordinance of the king had been promulgated, unsolicited, repealing his sentence, par contumace, and re instating him in his rank and honours, it was highly approved of by all.

Accounts from Barcelona to the 28th Oct represents the lever as rapidly declin-

A scenel saded from Marseilles the 24th ult, with 43 presengers, French, Italians and Germans, destined for Greece.

Augsburg, Oct 27.
It appears that the citadel of Tripolitza his surrendered to the Greeks by capitula tion. This is a considerable advantage for the Helle lists, as they are now in posses sion of the most important fortiess in the

Madrid, Oct 24. In the proceedings which have hitherto been instituted before the Tribunals for the cause of lioyalism, the accused (at least the principal amongst them) have declared that they were agents of the Intant Don Carlos Orders have just been issued to all the of fices where these proceedings are carried on, not to permit mention of the names of any of the Royal Family to be inserted in the writings, inasmuch as their persons are inviolable.

Hermannstadt, Oct. 31. The Sultan will not listen to any thing about rights, and still less to concessions and he is resolved, in case of war, to put himself at the head of the Turks to combat the Russians.

Constantinople, Oct. 5.
This capital is in a mate of extraordinary spufusion and agitation. The Porte has published a Firman, addressed to the Turksh troops, both Janissaries and others, for bidding them to return to their quarters, and ordering them to bivous a till further orders to have their arms always ready, and their horses saddled measures are taken as if the enemy was within a mile of Constantinople. The very day when this firman was published, a dreadful fire broke out at 11 in the evening, near the Dihisitas-si (so they call the column of Theodosius the Great.) It continued through the night, and it was not till five in the morning that and it was not till five in the morning that its fury was checked. Many houses were burnt, and a great part of the city was threatened with falling a prey to the flames. Notwithstanding this, the Sultan, who otherwise does not fail to appear on these occasions, did not sitew himself, or even any Turkish authority. It is not known to what cause this extraordinary conduct, which has surprised every body, is to be attributed, and we lear lest it should be a covering for some satal project. The Turks alone put out the firs, no individual of any other nation having come forward to assist.

"Our readers," says the Courier, "will perceive, with regret, that the Irish papers received this morning, do not supply those proofs of even compulsory tranquility which was confidently anticipated, from the military and police measures which had been adopted in the disturbed districts .-Violent outrages upon person and property are still committed, we may say, in deli-ance of the armed force stationed to prevent them; for, on some occasions, they have taken place almost within sight of the places where the troops are quartered private houses, and lawless depredations of every kind are committed, while wescarcethese criminal proceedings being arrested. This fact too clearly demonstrates the excresy and mutual fidelity, subsisting between the banditti who are thus confederated for purposes of blood and rapine. It is superfluous to remark, that a system held together by such formidable bonds, is one

of teniold difficulty to break up.
"We observe that the spirit of insubor-

dination is widening its circle " Letters have come to hand from St. Petersburg to the 19th ult. Their contents are important inasmuch as they put a direct negative on the allegation that a fresh Ambassador from that rourt to succeed Baron Strogonoff at Constantinople had been appointed. No fears, however, were entertained in St. Petersburg that peace would be interrupted. It is admitted that the regociations continued, which was the occasion of a constant correspondence being kept up between Vienna and St. Petersburg So strong was the opinion that no war would break out, that the Exchange on London was steadily advancing; the last quotation is 9 9-16, which is much higher than that mentioned by previous arrivals.

Letters have been received to day from Odessa to 17th ult. and what little is contained in them, on the subject of politics, completely disconntenances the reports of war between Russia and Turkey.

We have received this morning the Paris

papers of Saturday. The Continental Journala are unce more full of was like rumors, and according to one account hostilities have actually commenced between the Rus-This is about the 20th time that we have heard of the sword being drawn, though it still remains in the scabbard. To morrow probably we shall be told, from the same quarter that the Russian army has broken op, and returned to its respective quarters, and that a new ambassador from H. I. M. arrived at Constantinople. We place no sort of reliance upon these unauthenticated statements. On the contrary, we have every reason to believe that at the present noment, there is no probability of war -What unexpected turn the negociations may take, till they are finally completed, we will not even conjecture; but there must he some casualty of that kind to create any chance of hostilities occurring.

A Hamburg mail bringing papers to the 3d inst arrived this morning. They mention under date of St. Petersburg, Oct 15, that the town of Uraisk, the capital of the Ural Cossacks, was burnt to the ground on the 23d July. Nearly two thousand houses were vestroyed, besides 2 Christian churches and a Tartar mosque.

Hermanstadt, Oct 18. News is just received that the Turks have advanced close to the Pruth-the Russ ans too have, within the last fortnight, again taken their station close to the optroops in Moldavia having excited some apprehensions of the inhabitants of Bessa. ralisa-the advanced posts of the Russ ans and Turks are in sight of each other

Leghorn, Oct 26. Some remnants of the corps of Ypsilanti, heterogeneously composed, have arrived tiere. They have, within the last few days, embarked for the Morea; but they were obliged to be escorted by the garrison troops, as the greater part refused to embark - Some even fied from on board the vessel, which was detained by contrary winds; and we are assured that three amongst them suppicated the protection of a Turkish Captain, who happened to who granted their wish Madrid, Oct 29.

In the sitting of the Cortes on the 26th, M Paul, an American Deputy, having spoken at length on the afflicting situation the Colonies, brought forward the following proposition, subscribed by M. Gal-

"We request the Cortex to be pleased to decree that the minister of the colonies may present as soon as possible the measures which he may judge best adapted to effect the tranquility and happiness of the Ameri-

A long debate ensued on the project of admitting this proposition; on the division it was determined by 75 votes to 70, that there was reason to vote on M. Paul's pro-position. It was then asked and agreed to, that the voting on the approbation of dis-approbation of the proposition should be appeared 78 in favour, and 77 against it.

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CONTRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-TIVES,

Monday, Dec. 24. After the usual routine of introductory husiness had been gone through with, great number of petitions were presented from various parts of the Union, and referred to the appropriate committees.

Among them were petitions presented by Messrs. Gorbam, Eddy and Sawyer, om sundry inhabitants in the respective states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and North Carolina, praying for the establish ment of an uniform system of bankruptey, which were severally referred to the com mittee of the whole, when on that subject.

Mr. Ross presented a memorial from sundry inhabitants of the state of Ohio, praying for increasing the public trading establishments with the Indians, and for the adoption of measures to prevent the trading with them by individuals.

Mr. S. Smith, from the committee ways and means, reported a bill for making partial appropriation for the military service of the U. States, for the year 1822, which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Hendricks, it was Resolved. That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising a portion of the public lands, in the vicinity of Forts Wayne and Defiance, to be laid off, under the direction of the Surveyor General, in to town lots, and sold on account of the

Mr Hill moved that when this house do adjourn it adjourn until Wednesday next, which motion was carried.

Mr. Cook called for the consideration of a resolution submitted on a former day by the member from Missouri (Mr Scott) to instruct the committee on the judiciary to inquire whether any, and if any, what al terations are necessary to be made in the organization of the courts of the U. States so as more equally to extend their advan-

tages to the several states.
The house agreed to consider the same. and the resolution was adopted.

The following gentlemen compose the committee to report a bill apportioning re presentatives among the se eral states at earding to the to 11th census. Mr. Campbell, ot O. Mr. Baldwin,

Havey MeLane Wright Dwight Durley Randolph Tom neon Edwards, NC. Mullary Lounder Colden Rend Holcombe Tumble Allen, Ten Hendricks Rankin Minre, Al Whitman Scott Adjourned to Wednesday.

Wednesday, Dec 26.

Mr. Rochester called for the consideration of the resolution introduced by him or Monday requesting information from the Treasury Department relative to the sales of public lands.

The house agreed to consider the same. After some verbal amendments suggested by Messrs. M'Coy and Rankin, which were assented to by the mover, the question was taken thereon, and the resolution adopt.

A report of the Commissioners of the Public Buildings on the subject of the pro perty of the U States in the city of Wash ington, was read, laid on the table, and or dered to be printed.

Thursday, Dec 27.

Among the various petitions that were this day presented and referred, was a me morial of undry citizens of the city of New York, presented by Mr Cambreleng, and praying for the establishment of an unitorm system of bankrupter, which was referred to the committee of the whole house when

Mr. S Smith, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill entitled an the military service for the year 1822 - and to make good a deficit in the appropriations for the revolutionary pensioners The bill was twice read and committed,

and ordered to be printed Mr. Sterling submitted the following re-

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency o relerring the unsettled claims against the U. States growing out of the late war with G. Britain to the Third Anditor of the Treasury Department, to be settled by him under the superintendance of the Secretary of War, upon principles of equity and jus tice, or to provide otherwise for the disposition of said claims in such manner asshabe just to the claimants and sale to the U States, and that they have leave to report

This resolution was laid on the table.

Friday, Dec 23. After the presentation and reference of

Mr. Floyd rose, he said, to submit a mo tion, relative to the execution of an act of the last session of Congress, which had been the subject of much difference of o pinion in Congress, and, in its effect, be had learnt, had produced much discoment elsewhere. For his part, Mr F. said, he. as a supporter of that measure, had acted from the purest and most upright motives He had very little doubt but that the law had been carried into effect with the same spirit as that which produced it. But as there were individuals who supposed that they had been aggrieved by the mode in which the law had been carried into effect, to place the matter in its proper light, in justice as well to those whose conduct on this occasion he supposed to have been mis represented, he moved the following reso

Resolved, That the committee on Milita ry Affairs be instructed to inquire and rebeen reduced, according to the provisions of the act to fix the Military Peace Establishment of the U States" passed on the 2d day of March, 18/1.

The resolution was agreed to, nem. con Mr Trimble laid the following resolution

on the table; Besulved, That the President of the U States be requested to cause to be laid be fore this house such communications between the government of the United States and Prance, or such other information respecting the construction of the eth article the treaty of 1503, by which Louisiana was reded, respecting the seizure of the

Applie in [820; for a violation of our rave-nue laws; and also respecting the discrimina-ations made to each country between its own navigation and that of the other—as in his opinion it may not be incomistent with

Monday, Dec 31. Among the petitions this day presented and referred, were two from the inhabitants of the states of Khode Island and Maine,

presented by Mesers. Eddy and Hill, pray ing for the establishment of a uniform sys tem of bankruptcy, which were respective ly referred, to a committee of the whole when on that subject,

Mr. Baldwin presented a petition from under inhabitants of West Florida, praying to be annexed to the state of Alabama, which on motion, was referred to a select committee-

Mr Smith of Md. from the committee of ways and means, made a report upon the subject of the financial concerns of the U. States, accompanied by a bill, ent tled, An act to authorise the secretary of the treasu ry to exchange the stock bearing an inte sest of fire per cent, for certain stock bear. ing an interest of six and seve per cent. The bill was twice read and committed

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Lou. it

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to inquire into the ex pediency of continuing in force for two years an act granting a double concession to the inhabitants of the state of Louis ana, or to report what causes have prevented them from availing themselves of that law That they be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reorganizing the districts of the surveyor general south of Tennessee tiver, so as to create one district for the state of Louisiana and one for the state of Mississippi, and that they provide by law that the surveyor general give security for the faithful disbursement of the money placed in his hands. On motion of Mr Whitman, it was

Resolved. That the committee on the jo diciary be instructed to inquire into theex pediency of providing by law for the pu nisha ent of murder, robbery, or any other one, which, if committed within the ho dv of . county, would, by the liws of the United States, be punishable with death, when the time shall be committed on board or the stars of war of the United States. while lying within any river, basin or bay, within the proise ctional limits of any par

The speaker presented a communication from the Navy Department, estimat ng the additional expense of examining the different harbo in belonging to he U States in the Pacific Ocean and transport ng 150 tons weight Martiller, to he mort t t olumbia river, at \$25,000

On motion of Mr Floyd, the said com munication was referred to the select committee appointed on the subject of occupy ng a mileary post at the mouth of Co bia inter

The speaker further presented a commu nication from the comptroller of the trea ory depa tment, containing an abstrat of standing balances due on the books of the third anditor of the treasury, which was ordered to be printed and laid on the

Adjourned to Wednesday.

Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Mr Hemphill, from the committee on roads and canals, made a detailed report the can, which shall be hereafter published, accompanied by the following hill: An act to procure the necessary surveys,

plans, and estimates, on the subject of

Roads and Canals. Be it enacted by the Senate and Houseof Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby an thorned to cause the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, to be made, for a na tional road from the city of Washington to that of New Orleans, and for canals from the harhour of Boston to the South, along the Atlantic's coast, and to connect the waters of the Olio above with those below the Falls at Louisville -Lake Enewith the tomic with the same stream at Cumberland; designating what parts may be made capa ble of alsop navigation, and for communi cations between the Susquehannah and the iners Seneca and Genessee, which empty into Lake Ontario, and between the T nessee and Savannah, and he ween the Tennessee, Alahama, and Tombeckby rivers; and for such other routes for roads and ca nals, as he may deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of The surveys, plans, and estimates for each, when completed, to be laid before Congress

Sec 2 And hest further enacted, That, to carry in a effect the objects of this act the P content to and he is hereby authoris ed to employ two skillad civ I engineers and such officers of the corps of engineers or who may be detailed to do duty with that corps, as he may think proper; and the hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise ap propriated.

The hill was twice read and committed. Transactions at Pensacula

Mr Whitman called for the consideration of the resolution he had submitted in the early part of the session, requesting infor-mation from the President of the U S: relative to any mounderstanding which may have existed between Gen Jackson and Judge Fromentin, in the territory of Flo

Mr W. remarked, that he deemed the inquity of the first importance, and it he had fully understood the reasons that had occasioned the previous postponement, they were founded upon an expected communication from the executive in relation to that subject, without a call from the house .-But he (Mr W) had information on which he relied, that such was not the intention of the President, and of course, it could not be indecorous to adopt the resolution

The house, thereupon, agreed to consider the same; and the first question in order was upon an amendment heretofore propos ed to strike out the words othink proper to communicate," and to insert in heu thereof the word "possess"-thereby requesting all the information possessed by the Presi dent in relation to the subject. The questi on was taken on this proposition, and lost

The question then being upon the whole esolution-

Mr Cannon moved to strike out all that part of the resolution which related to the supposed misunderstanding between gover-nor Jackson and Judge Fromentin. Mr. C. could perceive no good consequences

likely to now out of the proposed inquiry It was not calculated, in his opinion, to lead to any beneficial result. It might protract te, and excite a ferment but for any national purposes, it was worse than uselet related to a supposed misunderstanding between two subordinateofficers and there was as little propriety for this inquiry as there would be it this house were to call upon the President of the U.S. for informa tion relative to alleged differences between the marshals of different districts.

Mr Sawyer could perceive no reason for arprise that this resolution had been warmly resisted, especially when the mover came boldly out with an avowal that it was to lay the foundation of an impeachment. Mr. S. believed it was only calculated to excite the feelings of the house, without being pro ductive of any benefit to the public did not wish for a revival of the Seminole controversy, and thought General Jackson had been persecuted enough already . He therefore moved, that the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

The motion for an indefinite postpone ment having been then seconded, the ques-tion was taken thereon, and lost.

The question was then put on Mr. Can

non's motion, and negatived.

Mr. M. Lane thought, if an inquiry was to be made, it should be broad enough to enable the house to avail itself of all the information of which the case was suscepti ble. He wished the house to be nut in pos session of the sentiments and views of executive in relation to the subject. The conduct of his subordinate agents was called in question The opinion which the President entertained had not been disclosed It might, perhaps, if obtained, relieve the house from any further trouble Hetherefore moved to add to the resolution a further request, that the President of the United States would communicate to the house such parts of the correspondence of the late Governor of Florida with the xecutive as have not been heretofore communi ca ed, and which may be consistent with the public interest to disclose, touching the proceedings of the said governor during the period of his government of Florida

The amendment was agreed to; when the question on the resolution, as amended, was taken, and carried

The speaker presented a communication from the secretary of state, in conformity to an act of Congress to fix the compensa tion, &c of the clerks of the different de partments; which, on motion of Mr Lit ile, was laid on the table, and ordered to be

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday . Jan. 10.

Dr DENNIS CLAUDE, of this city, was on Monday elected by the Senate of this state a nember of that body, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the declension of the Hon. John Stephen.

South Carolina Legislature. The Senate of South-Carolina, have u nanimously adopted the resolutions of this state relative to the appropriation of the public lands of the U.S. to purposes of education.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S schooner Alligator, to a gentleman in this city, dated at Sea, Novomber 6, 1821.

"On the afternoon of the 5th inst. (yeserday) there was a most unprovoked, piratical outrage and aggression, made upon the Alligator, by a large Portuguese Bra-zilman, called the Malianna Flora, which we descried about 9 o'clock A. M about a haif point on our weather bow. At 11 she ook an topgallant sails, hauled up her our es and backed he main topsail, and sested a dag bait mast, a signa of distress, hirh induced us to hard up too her At 31, we had got within gunshot of ber, when she commenced hring upon us with round, grape and language, we immediate ly housted our large American ensign and pendant, not withstanding which she coninued her fire and without having shewn any national flag. The wind at the same time was very light and we received her ing within point blank musket shot of her, we kept away so as to bring our broadside to hear upon her, when we returned her fire, and with so much success as in a lew mi nutes to compel her, first to hoist her colours, under which the fireda few in mites and then to surrender Sue proved to be a large ship of 3 or 400 tons mounting en guns, with a crew of nearly 40 men. There is no doubt in the minds of any of us, but that she at first took us for some delenceless merchant vessel, whom she designed to decoy with her signal of d stress, for the purpose of plunder, and one of the conclusions which we all draw from this unprovoked and outrageous attack upon us is, that many of the puraries which now almost daily occur on the high seas, are committed by vessels of this description, who are authorised by their government to arm themselves for defence, and abuse the privilege thus granted them, by using the same means for the purposes of robbery and plunder, whenever they think they can do it with impunity; knowing that all the cen sure will attach itself to the patriot privateersmen The captain of the Marianni Flora, however, got the wrong now by the ear when he fell in with the Alligator, and I sincerely hope will be punished as he de

For the Maryland Gazette. HINTS ON CRATORY.

Awkwardness, as well as stiffness in one' deportment, is a weed that will choke the germe of oratory, unless speedily destroyed. Chesterfield's description of an awkward man is so ludicrous, that he who wishes to become conspicuous, not only as an orator, but in any other capacity, must disrobe himself of this covering should be be attired herein, and substitute in lieu thereof comely garb.

A careless and ind flerent way of speaking should be avoided, since nothing is more unsuitable in an crator, than to appear before an audience, and deliver speech without paying any regard whatever to the requisite qualifications for an oratorical exhibition. Some persons utter their sentiments without attending to the inflections of their voice, the graceful movements of their limbs, or the right posture of their body-all of which should be strictly observed, else there is little chance of their ever rendering themselves conspicuous, or attaining celebrity.

Should a man recount any direful cala mity that may befal a nation, or an indivi-

dual, with as much unconcern and indifference as if he were relating some trivial incident, similar to such as daily occur, it would preclude him from attaining to eminence as an orator, How was it with Demosthenes and Cicero?-We derive our in formation from an unquestionable source that the great Latin orator considerably impaired his health, by the rehemence o gesticulation with which he was accustom ed to deliver his orations-1, however, de not recommend that vehemence in an erator should be carried to the extent so as to jeopardise his health, since the preserva tion of such a blessing should be paramount to every worldly consideration but the other extreme is the awful rock against which I wish not the enunciator to split It is furthermore observed by the author abave mentioned, that the Greeian orator was equally celebrated for this rhetorical An antagonist of Demosthenes, who aw

ing to that orator was banished Athens while reading theoration which occasioned his exile, and which he elicited from his friends their admiration, chuld not refrain saying, ... If, my friends, you are so much affected by the mere perusal of this oration, how infinitely more would your sensibilities have been wrought upon, had you actually heard him dart ng forth the thunder of his eloquence, which made the walts re verberate with the sound thereof, as does the ambient air .. with the trumpet's clanour and the cannon's roar."

How lifeless a figure, in comparison to men of such senown, does an orator often make at the American bar - While holding erect his head with the fitmost serenity, he runs his hands into his pocket as far as he can thrust them, or examines with great attention a piece of paper on which there s nothing written.

A writer of no little celebrit, remarks, in speaking of British eloc tion, that cone may see many a skilful rhe orician, turi ing his hat in his hand, moulding it into a va riety of shapes, examining sometimes the houng, and then again the botton, during he whole progress of his harrangue. A man teprived of the faculty of hearing, would entertain the impression he was chespening beaver, when perhaps he was canvassing the tate of the nation.

The author above alluded to, proceeds

to relate an anecdote, which affords a salutary hint o clients, not to meddie with or merrupt council while arguing in their behalt, since they are in consequence there of, Lable to lose their cause - He, as nearly as I can reco lect, his expresses himself-A counsellor at Westminster Hall, who when pleading a cause, invariably had a piece of pack thicad in his hand, which he was in the habit of twisting about a thumb or finger, all the time he was speaking; and which the merry wights of that day, called the thread of his discourse, since he was, whe deprived of it, unable to utter a syllable One of his clients, who unfortu na ely for him, was more facetious than wise, stole it from him in the height of his argument, but he had better have let it alone, for by the jest he lost his cause

The aforegoing remarks are designed to have a tendency to induce those who are desirous of excelling in oratory, to attend to those qualifications, which are requisite to periect them in this science

An orator should, in order to attain to eminence in his avocation, pay particular attention to his diction, whire it is an ingre dient of the greatest importance in knead ing the composition of an orator, for should the orator be deficient in this essen tial, he can never elevate himself on the pinnacle of glory, which is to the orator more lotty elevation, than shoge Breaden's stormy summit

Though a graceful posture of the body, &c. are indispensable in an orator, yet when these are combined with language embodying all that words can, when linked together in harmonious concert, convey he dominion of quatory remains undisput

Having mentioned that an orator should not neglect his diction, it now devolves en me to designate the species of lang age most ou table for an orator. It should be re-ollected that an orator is not to declaim when he is litigating a point of law the we wil allow him the liberty, should he perceive his auditors to become testless at ter he has taxed their patience by a dry and prosing argument, in which he has in termoved those terms denominated techni cal, and which are commonly used in forence g'adiation, to regale his hearers by stepping aside to cull from the garden o they may be the better prepared, in conse quence of being thus regaled, to attend to

In arguing a point of law, too great in dulgence must not be permitted the orator in interweaving in his address a multiplici ly of metaphorical allusions, since instead f freducing unless, when aptly intro duced, conviction, frequently have a con trary effect. So that the quator must war ly employ those wrapons, that may, instead of proving a means of defence, turn out to be weapons of deleat, words are formidable weapons when judiciously brandished .-Those missiles are calculated, when wielded by one skilled in wordy tacties, to do wonderful execution and words and actions, when mar-halled in hostile array, carry the heart by storm. It is true that the speaker, with a view to accomplish must conformably to the instructions of Hamlet, madapt the action to the word, and the word to the action.

(To be resumed.)

ABSTRACT

Of the Proceedings of the Legislature. HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Wednesday, Jan 2.

A petition from Ehzabeth Poe, for re muneration for forage lurnished by her deceased husband during the revolutionary war From Henry Kemp, guardian of Vic ginia and Corbin Baker, for permission to import certain slaves. From Verlinda Cumpton for support. From Marsham Parker of Calvert to be compensated for a negro man sentenced to be hanged

Mr. Forwood reports unfavourably on the petition of the president of the Baltimore and Havre-de-Grace turnpike road com Mr Forwood reports favourably on the

petition of William Michael, of Hagord, Mr. Orrick reports a supplement to the act to authorise the levy - nurt of Baltimore county to horrow money for completing the bridge over the great falls of gunpowder, at Meredith ford.

Mr. A. Spance reports a bill for the benefit of Levin Porter of Worcester.

Mr. A. Spance reports a bill for the relief

of Henry Truitt of Worcester.

Mr. Petaler reports to be a like petition of Abraham Ross.
Mr. Craig obtained leave to regulate the inspection of sales.
Mr. Cannell obtained leave to supplement to the act for distribution free school food. free school fond.
The supplement to the act to an

of the supplement to the act to the lettery to raise a sum of money to some of unch for the use of the Lutherens Presbyterians at Allguiers, the bill is your of George flowelbook, and the plement to the act relating to constable. fees, were severally passed and sent to the

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The priefic Susquebanna been much er held at Lanes formed to pro-vigation of the water, and to

course.

Mr. Snowden reports a bill for alternation the election districts in Baltimore county, Mr. Kennedy reports an act of limited to prevent the owners of female slaves from reclaiming them and their posterity ale having permitted such slaves to merry he men and to live with them as free people

Mr Kennedy reports a furthe ment to the act for amending and reduced ment to the act for amending and reaccing into system the laws and regulations concerning last will and testaments, &c.

Mr. Carroll reports favourably on the pe

tition of Jehn Chandler. The clerk of the senate returns the bill in

favour of Joseph Chain, passed, Mr Barney reports a bill for the relief of Michael I. Ford, of the city of Baltimore Mr. Forwood reports a bill to alter a road in Harford.

Mr. King reports a bill to regulate the pay of the judges of the orphans court of Somerset. Mr. Kennedy reports a bill to incorporate the Jefferson Association of Ballime Mr Kemp reports a bill to authorise the German Reformed Church in Middle Town

to raise a sum of money by lottery to de-fray the expences in part of building the Mr Bruce reports a bill authorising the levy court of Frederick to raise a sum of money to build a bridge over Big Pipe

Mr. Cannell reports a supplement to the act for the distribution of the school fund. Mr. Moffett obtained leave to reporta hill to relieve as far as practicable the peen state, and to provide for the interest of debtor and reeditor.

Thursday, Jan. 3.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Washington for a bridge over Beaver creek. From Margaret Duvall of Anne Arundel for support. From Basil Spalding of Charles that a deed may be confirmed From Thes. F. Ward of St. Mary's for a divorce Fren Christopher Hughes, of the city of Baki-more for permission to erect two warhouses for the inspection of tobacco.

Mr Barney reports a bill for the relief of Peter Ulnek.

Mr Loockerman reports a bill for the sale of the real estate of Mark Benton, late of Queen Anne's, and a supplement to the act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and impresement of Easton.

The bill to incorporate the trustees of St. James academy and school in Baltimore county; the resolution in favour of Cath. rine Kilty, a supplement to the act to alter the mode of repairing the public roads in Caroline, reported by Mr. Saulsbury; and the bill to change the election districts in Frederick county, were severally passed, and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate retu ns the bill to anthorise the levy court of Talbot to assess a sum of money, passed. The bill in favour of Wm. Renoe, rejected; and the bill for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Calvert, passed with amendments, which were concurred in by the house.

On motion by Mr Allen, the following orders were read.

Ordered that to draft and introduce a bill entitled an act for the benefit of constables, the provisions of which shall be as follows: That no sheriff arting as such shall after the passage of the said act, serve any execution on any Judgment rendered by a Justice of the l'eace for or under the amount of fifty dollars, that no sheriff shall violate the provisthe penalty of dollars, recoverablein such man-

ner as the said committee may devise. Ordered that to draft and introduce a bill entitled an act to prevent appression in the service of Executions, the provisions of which shall be as That no clerk or Justice of the l'eace, shall serve any Execution aplesa directed so to do, by the plaintiff either perat Law. And that no clerk or Justice of the l'eace shall violate the provisions of the said act under such penalty and removesble in such n. anner as the said committee

Mr. Bruce obtained leave to report a bill to appoint an examiner for the Western and Fatern shores

The apriler had before the house a communication from the clerk of the council relative to the public arms, and the number of justices of the peace now in commission from this it appears that there belongs to the state 23,431 muskets, 690 rifles, 1,405 pistols, 2,196 swords & 59 cannons. It likewise appears that the whole number of justices of the peace at this time in com-

Mr. Pigman obtained leave to report a bill for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyonces, and securing the estates of purchasers.

The amendments proposed by the senate to the hill for appointing a printer to the state, were assented to.

The house according to the order of the day, proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the appointment of an attorney general, and after considerable debate thereor. adjourned.

Triday, Jan 4. Mr. Orrick reports a bill to make valid

derd. Mr. Kennedy handed to the chair the following report, accompanied by a bill for the improvement of the Navigation of the Susquehanna

The committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred the memorial of the citizens of Baltimore, relating to the improvement of the river Busquehanns, beg leave to report-

That from the importance of the subject, and from the particular aid asked for by the memorialists, they are induced to make a separate report, in order that the house may be early possessed of the subject. Your con mittee would think it superfluors to drell much on the importance of the trade of the Susquehanna. It is sufficient to refer to the very peculiar geographics features of this river, with respect to the state of Ma-

vigation of twater, and to for the apper that object the end to remain to it of our sitter will be deiry the ocean, country, more the ocean, country, increase mut. The produce allown the arks, which is when the von a preser that yer to Colume et the improvement the missioners with meeting tummer, loss rapids and fi From the ta lief in the p ral beats we were builds preparing a ing goods as be carefully persons con lare would aid thus rea. Your commands by the fillalt most hundred about the ris fixes examing, has to the C value of the hare been stroughed.

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ryland, and to the meanur in This the netrates and provide the scenes and meanur in the state of Maryland. That this main artery of Pennsylvania, and foothy needs to culture who state of Maryland. That this main artery of Pennsylvania should conduct its force and strength into our state, we gift of nature which cannot be too much prized or too carefully cherished. But that labour which is attached to the acquisition of the most important goods of life, is necessary to the full enjoyment of the advantages which the Susquehisma offers to us. In the latter part of its course, this noble riner is impeded by rocks and in its passage through hills of granite, the bed uneven, & the majer spid, rough and langerous to the majerior; much has been done to smooth these obstacles, and it is with much satisfare on that the commitis with much satisface on that the commitis with much satisfar on that the commit-tee are enabled to state their impression, that the navigation of the river has gradu-ally been much improved since the time when it was thought impracticable to ven-ture to navigate it in any manner with safe-The first attempt to descend below Co

lumbia with an ark, was made about twenty years ago, and since that time the difficulties have become less formidable as the experjence and skill, and numbers of the boatmen increased. There has been one great cause however, which has prevented this channel of trade from being improved and fostered, for it has notoriously been left to tally to provide for itself; since that time the facility of wagoning produce to market (principally to Philadelphia,) connected with the high price compared with the present time, which our productions have borne for more than twenty years, rendered the cheapness of a conveyance to mar. ket of no great importance. But now when the cost of tantport of a barrel of flour from the interior, is in some cases equal to one half, or even three fourths of its value at the sea port from which it is ultimately exported, it becomes necessary for the far mers who are placed in that situation, ei ther to abandon the growth of the article. or to seek out a cheaper mode of convey ance. The cheapest mode is undoubtedly by water, and where the circumstances seem to confine us to the improvement, at a small expense, of natural water courses, which will answer the purpose until a dense population and greater capital will justify the execution of a large and expensive work your committee believe that every dictate of sound wisdom points out that moderate

your committee believe that every dictate of sound wisdom points out that moderate course.

The precicability of improving the channel of the Susquebannah at an expen compositive y small has been push enforced; a numerous public meving was held at Laneaster in August last, and a determination formed to prosecute the Opening and improving the navigation of the Susquebanna from Columbia to tide water, and to petition the legislature of Pennativania for the appropriation of the necessary means to effect that object. The proceeding of the citizen of is respectable and important a section of the research that object. The proceeding of the citizen of is respectable and important a section of the research, gives every reason to hone for a equial econocration on the part of our siter style, and the mutual advantages which will be delived from thus facilitating the convergence to the ocean, of the productions of such an extensive country, must be felt by all its inhabitants. Their weight in great in the caste councits, and mutual increes will produce mutual efforts to obtain the common read.

The produce of the Susquehanna is at present walful down the stream when the water is high in large arks, which are broken up and sold for a norre triffe when the vorage is finished. Until the last summer it a poear than no boats ever attempted to ascend the river to Columbia, and the enterprise was at first declared to be impreciseable. It appears however from a report made to the citizent of Beltimore, by certain commissioners who were delegated on their part to attend the metric of the inverted to the town of Columbia. From the same authority it would appear that the behelf in the practicability of ascending the river is loaded boats were building for that express purpose, and persons preparing to pursue the regular businers of transporting goods and produce on the river. The effort should be rarefully berished, and as the statements of all these prevents ensure, that from the statements of all these prevent sensor, that from th

mounting in the pre-crit year to a million of dislars, within the state of Maryland, and he reasonative propin on which, would increase the weath and everymos of the state, and give employment to a non-tre of her estitizers, at the asone time the improvement of the navigation would every yea, increase the quantity of pre-duce brought down, the exports of Maryland would mount up, her revenue a flourish in the read-try of pre-duce brought down, the exports of Maryland would mount up, her revenue a flourish in the read-try of pre-duce brought down, the exports of Maryland would mount up, her revenue a flourish in the read-try of the employment of capital which would naturally attract it up uf our other quanters, and the benefits would be transleyed through the whole naturally attract it up uf our other quanters, and the benefits would be transleyed through the whole state.

Your come the would add to these general arguments that the entry Philadelphon is so fully aware of the great importance of the binde of the Susquehanna, thus at various times they have projected canasi to unite its waters with those of the belongith, up to the town of Reading, with a riew of leading area thereous through the Tuipehackers and the liwar in Greeks, to unite with the Susquehanna. Liberal sid has been given to this emplay hy the state becoming the guarante for the punctual part end of the microsit in the stock for the months of some of a wealthy and perceived as previous the subminimity, it instanted by the keenist motive of sell interest. Every motive therefore each por than principle down accounting to the observal expenditure with every add to the competition of this desirable work, respectively beginning hill. All of winds in sondlineation, the ecompaning hill. All of winds is conditioned.

fully beg leave to suggest to your consideration, the companying bill. All of which is respectfully stanted,

By order, J. H. CARROLL, Cik. The bill accompanying this report authorises the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to issue to commissioners here after to be named, stock to an amount not exceeding \$50,000 at an interest not exceeding 6 per cent redeemable at any time after the expiration of filteen years, for the purpuse of accomplishing the above object

Mr. Woodward reports a bill for the re-Mr. Woodward reports a bill to authorise the levy court of Anne-Arundel to levy a sum of money to enclose the court house of said county

The supplement to the act to anthorise the levy court of Baltimore county, to levy sum of money for completing the bridge over the Great Falls of Gunpowder at Meredita's Ford; the bill to change the election districts in Baltimore county; the bill for the relief of Thomas Henry and wife, and the bill for the relief of Peter Ulrick, were severally passed and sent to the

Mr. Dorsey banded to the chair the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It appears to this house, that the immediate interest, of the city of Baltimore would be greatly promoted by the removal of the obstructions to the st navi-gation in the Susquehanna river; at the inhabitants of the counties bordering the Chesapeake Bay, would be benefitted by the competition naturally resulting from the rivalry of two large commercial cities, if the canal commenced on Etk river, (an arm of the Chesapeake) and terminating

on Christians creek, (continued that the intercourse between Rallimbre and the Western
country would be increased, if the turopike
from Buoneborough to Hager's Town was
completed; that the further improvement of
the navigation of the river Potomac, would
add to the prosperity of the inhabitants of
those countles lying on its waters, and render that portion of the capital of the state,
which has already been appropriated to that
object, (and which is now improductive,)
a source of revenue to this state; Therefore,
Resolved, That it is expedient to provide
the ways and means to effectuate the above
improvements; by Jaying the following

improvements, by laying the following

A tax on all pleasure carriages,

A tax on seals affixed to all appointments hereafter to be made, by the executive of the state, (except justices of the peace). A tax on all appointments bereafter to be made of clerks of the county courts, of

Baltimore city court, of the court of appeals, and of registers of wills,

A tax on sales at public auction of foreign A stamp tuty on all negotiable paper.

The proceeds of the tax on stamp paper, arising from Baltimore county, one moiety of the taxes on pleasure carriages, and one half of the duty on sales at auction, to be excusively applied to the improvement of the hoat navigation of the Susquehanna. Half of the duties on sales at public aue

tion, and of the taxes of pleasure carriages and on negotiable paper, collected on the Eastern Shore, to be applied to the opening of the Delaware eross cut.

The revenue from stamps and carriages collected on the Western Shore, other than Baltimore county, to be applied to the competition of the turnpike and the improve

ments of the Potomer.

The proceeds of the taxes on negotiable paper, and on pleasure carriages, collected in Montgomery, Frederick, Washington and Allegany, and half of the taxes collected to pleasure arriages in Baltimore countries. ted on pleasure carriages in Baltimore coun ty, to be applied in the first instance to the completion of the turnpike, provided the inhabitants of Washington county subscribe shares at

dollars per share, in the said turnpike. And the money arising from taxes on appointments to be equally appropriated to the improvements of the Susquebanna, the Potomac, and the finishing of the canal.

By order, G. A. SMITH Cik.

Mr. Edelen reports a bill to make valid a

Mr. Forrest obtained leave to report a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt in this

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, it was Ordered, That the sheriff of Ballimore county he instructed to report to this house the number of persons now confined for debt, the time when communic, and the respective sums for which they are severally in execution, and what number of prisoners have been confined for debt since he entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office.

M: King obtained leave to report a supplement to the act for the ease of the in-habitants in examining evidence relating to the bounds of lands, and of the manner obtaining injunctions.

Mr Bruce reports a bill to appoint anex-

aminer general for the Western and Eastern

The clerk of the senate returns the reso lution in favour of Catherine Kilty, passed. The house resumed the consideration of the hill for the appointment of an Attorney General, and after considerable debate ad-

Saturday, Jan 5.

Mr Maddox reports a hill for the relief of Mary Nevitt of St. Mary's

Mr Snowden reports a bill annulling the marriage of Th mas Knock.

Mr. Wy at obtained leave to report a bill to incorporate the Grand Lodge of Fire and Accepted Masons.

and Accepted Masons. The clerk of the senate returns the bill, authoroing the levy court of St. Mary's followy a sum of money for the support of the ideot son of Samuel Thomas, the bill of the benefit of Michael C. Sprigg, and the bills to confirm the acts of last session for changing the decimal datas. ging the election districts in Queen Anne's and Washington countries, severally passed

Mr. Craig reports a further additional supplement to the act to pegulate the in prection of salted fish.

Mr Williams reports & supplement to the act for the distribution of the free school

Mr. Forwood reports a bill for the bene fit of the stockholders of the Susquehamah

The clerk of the senate returns the bill for the benefit of Elijah Weems, rejerted, and the bill for the benefit of Capt James Allen, passed with amendments.

Mr. A Bowles obtained leave to report a bill outhorising the levy court of Washington county to appoint commissioners to divide said county into seven existinal districts, and for other purposes.

Mr. A. Spence obtained leave to report a bill factorists and for other purposes.

bill for the relief of Elijah Nelson of Wor-

Mr. Carroll reports the hill for the benefit of St John's College as amended. The bill to make valid a release of a mort-

gage from Thomas Jenkins to James Dursey was passed and sent to the senate. The house resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the appointment of an Augrney General, and adjourned without

taking the question.

Monday, Jan 7.

Critishes from Sarah Wyndiam, of Annapolis, and Francis Preston, of Montgomery, referred to committee on sensions. From Jos Powell, an others, sensiter to one for removing the wing dase creeted by the Suquehanna Canal Company. From Ta both summer and collection of the summer and sould be all such parts of the constitution and form if government as relate to the election of government and collection of an antiquent to decide many be taken therein, as the louise the said communication and accompanying document, that such order may be taken therein, as the louise the said communication and accompanying document, that such order may be taken therein, as the louise the said communication and accompanying document, that such order may be taken therein as the louise the said communication and accompanying document, that such order may be taken therein as the louise the said communication and accompanying document, that such order may be taken therein as the louise the said communication and accompanying document, that such order communication and the communication and the collection of the little col

iams, Safit, I've be the Course of Formal, Calculated Carcoll, Harman Recommendation of Secretary Market Carcoll, Harman Recommendation of Secretary Market Carcollas, Secretary Design, Carlotter Carcollas, Secretary Design, States, Secretary Secretary, Secretary Design, Singer, Indiana, Secretary, Secretary, Secretary, Secretary, Secretary, Secretary, Secretary, Secretary, Secretary, Recommendation, Secretary, Secretary, Design, Rigger Design, Religioner, secretary, B. Farrant, Davids, Rigger Design, Recolved, That the treasurer of the system secretary was ready.

Besolved, That the treasurer of the system secretary secretary of the secretary secretary of the secretary passes and secretary secretary passes and sent to the section of ground black sech bards. He strive to the school famil for Marford-For the relief of James C. Wheeler-For the bruefit of Peter Tangstrom-were secretary passes and sent to the sense.

A peritor from Halling section of the sense of the section of ground black sech bards. He strive to the school famil for Marford-For the relief of James C. Wheeler-For the bruefit of Peter Tangstrom-were secretary passes and sent to the sense.

A peritor from Halling section of Education to being a view into the tate. From Educateth Labell for a peacod. From Carrert, to establish patrones.

The bill for the benefit of Benjamin Roberts, will not passe.

The militar the benefit of Benjamia Hoberts, will not issue.

The resolutions in favour of Wm Jacobs, and Thomas Post, were refured by the senate—assented to. John S. Skinner, e.g. was elected director in the Bank of Baltimore.

The bill establishing the eath of office was taken up for a second reading—after some discussion the house adjourned.

From the Chillicothe Supporter, Dec. 28.

It will be seen, by a reference to our exing the compensation of the members, and the bill fixing the salaries of the Governor, Judges, and other public officers, have passed both houses. The salaries of the Judges remain as at present; but those of Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, and Treasurer bave been reduced, as well as that of the Chief Clerk in the Auditor's Office A bill reducing the pay of some of the county and township officers, has been ordered to a third reading in the Senate; and, if we may judge from appearances, con siderable reduction will take place in our general expenditure.

From the National Intelligencer. FOURTH CENSUS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Not being able at present to find room for the whole table of recapitulation of the results of the fourth enumeration of the people of the United States, we anticipate it in order to gratify the curiosity of our roaders, by publishing the following aggregates and grand total.

ı	New-Hampshire,		214,161
١	Massachusetts.		C524,287
١	Rhode-Island,		\$1,059
١	Connecticut,		275,216
١	Vermont,		235,61
I	New York.		1,372,81
1	New Jersey,		277.573
1	Pennsylvania,		1.049,398
١	Delaware.		72.749
١	Maryland,		407,350
١	Vicginia,		1,065,366
ı	North Carolina,		638,829
١	South-Carolina,		
1	shaw district,	Carlotte Cost	490 309
	Georgia,		340,989
١	Alabama,		127,901
	Mississippi,		75,144
	Louisiana.		153,407
	Tennessee,		422,813
	Kentucky.		564,317

Territory of Arkansas, District of Columbia, 83,039 Grand total,

Indiana. Illinoy,

Missouri, Territory of Michigan,

A friend at Washington, has politely for warded us a table of the calculations found ed on the basis of the returns of the lourth census of the people of the United States, as reported by the committee of congress on the subject of fixing the ratio of repre-centation in that body. The table is not calculated for publication in a newspaper. The writer adds - 115,000 for each repre entative is the most probable number which, it is thought, will be fixed upon by congress—at which rate Maryland will lose a member at least, if the calculation be

THE ALLIGATOR'S PRIZE The officers and crew of this prize were examined in Boston on the 28th ult. and

discharged on the ground that no proof es isted of their having attacked the Allegator with a piratical intention. It is said she will be livelled, in behalf of the U. S as a

prize to the Alles Nor.

The Captain of the Portugues eship plead in defence, that he dok the Alligator to be a Patriot cruiser, and that he considered the surest way of escaping capture himself. was to make a display of lorce and to act

Salem, N. V. Der 27. panilul duty to record one of the most disressing incidents which has ever occurred in this vicinity Early on Wednesday last, Mr. Harrison G. Blake an inhabitant of this town, left home with his wife and one of his children about la months old, intending to visit his father-in law and other friends beyond the Green Mountain. They reached Arlington, Vt. in safety, about 11 o'clock, and soon-after noon proceeded on the road leading over the mountain, thro' the snow much deeper than they expected, and after two or three miles no sleigh had passed since the late snow, and no path or track was to be found. With much labour however, they slowly pressed forward, breaking their road through snow more than 2 art drep, on the side of a samp, rug ged mountain, and mearly the from any human habitation. Here high over took them. And to augment their dismay, their horse, fatigued by such protracted exertions in the snow, began to lag, and at tength stopped. After some deliberation, they concluded to loose him from thesle gh, and made another vigorous effort to save themselves and their child. The following extractirom a letter, dated Stratton, Dec 2, written in Mr. Blake's name, by his attending physician to his friend here, ex hibits all the additional particulars of this melancholy affair, which have come to our Luowledge.

"My wife rode and carried the babr a short distance only, when she said she could ride no farther. She then alighted and told me she would walk as tar she could after me and answer to my calls. I took her mantle, and gave in return my great coat and mittens. Her responses soon be came so low that I could not hear them, nor could she emblady hear either my calls for fielp or my addresses to hov. She ad-

varied but a short distance before the letter dear batter, weapped to the processing in the snow. She did not exceed more than 150 rods, when she become so chilled and frozen that she such never to rise again. She was found alive next day, but survived only a few moments. I was about 40 rods from her in advance, chronously in a periability condition. But a few hours more, dear Sir, and I too must have been beyond the reach of human assistance. I called aloud repeatedly before I became benumbed with the cold; but all to no avail. We were all providentially found yesterday afternoon and carried to the nearest habitation in this town. Our babs was found half a mile from my degeased consort, with its face insked and in the snow; it smiled affectionate by when takers up: it is not, frozen except one of another than the source in the stance of the same of the stance of the same of the sa ly when taken up: It is not frozen except one foot, and that not hadly. My feet are both frozen and half way to my ancles. My hands are also much frozen and to-day in-describably painful." Northern Pat.

LATE FROM GIBRALTAR. An arrival at Salem, (Mass.) has furnish ed Gibraltar papers to the 21st November. from which the Salem Register has made sundry extracts. We have only room for

a summary. The authorities of Malaga have demanded of the King of Spain an immediate da-missal of his ministers, and forwarn his majesty, in conclusion, that if their prayers he not granted, the attachment of the Spaniards to his person will be greatly weakehed.

Petitions against the ministers have also been sent from the municipal body of Cadiz, and from Cordova The address from Ca-diz not having been regarded, great fears were entertained that the tranquility of the town would be endangered. Some famul tuery meetings had taken place. One of these occurred on the night o. the 16th, or. the receipt of intelligence from Madrid, purporting, that Baron Andilla, the Gover nor appointed since Gen Venegas' resigna tion, was coming post from that capital, and that ministers had bastered his de, ar ture, without the knowledge o the Representatives of the province of Cadiz, in the Cortes, who had given in the address of the 19th, and while the latter were waiting for an answer to the same

Symptoms of insubordination have manifested themselves in the garrison of Ceuta, on the ground that the state of extreme want to which they were reduced, disabled them from doing duty. They were severe ly reprimanded by the commander in chief The vellow fever continued to rage at Barrelona, St. Mary's, Zeres, Librya, &c as late as the beginning of Nov. At the first mentioned place, the burials were from 100 to 70 a day. Cases of fever at do on 30th thet 5; - un the est of Nov 51 .

The King of Portugal has instructed his bishops to quiet the slarms of the people, in relation to the supposed opposition of the constitutional system to the Christian Religion.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK

rying 5 guns and 45 men, was wrecked on the Silver Keys on the 6th of October tast, and in consequence of bilging, the crew found it necessary to construct a raft, on which they put to sea, towed by the boat, with only half a barrel of water, half a bar rel of pork and two ama I kegs of crackers. After being some time affoar, the captain, who was in the boat with 7 of the crew, cut her adrift, and went off with all the provis ions and water, leaving 33 men on the raft entirely destitute, not having even a nauti cal instrument with them In this situa tion they steered as near as possible a wes terly course, the wind being from the east On the 5th day, the menbegan to die of hunger and thirst. On the 7th, a vessel hove in sight, and took 8 men off, but before the boat could return for more, a heavy equall came on, which separated them. At this perjud, 13 were on the raft sive, and 2 dead two died the same night, and the "th day the raft landed at Hanraga, with only ? a live two of them unable to stand, who died in a few days after. Having discovered a tent, in which there were two black men and a quantity of wine provisions &c he longing to a vessel formerly wrecked there, the survivors drank some of the wine, but could not, from the sor-ness oftheir mouths rat any of the bread Information havinheen given as to their situation to two Scotch gentlemen, who reside at Haneaga, they were carefully removed to their hous es, and treated with the greatest hospitality un il an opportunity offered for them to leave the place. One of the survivors, na med Wyer, had Jately reached Boston Amon . those was died on the rait, were Jonathan Wright, of Philadelphia, the car penter; and Irish doctor; Thompson, o New York, seaman; and one or two oth er Americans unknown, the rest were prin espally I ish and Spaniards. Some of the n were del rious and jumped overhoard - ser e ral were taken on bond again, and tied down, but they succeeded in getting bose, plunged overboard, and were immed ately dernoted by the sharks. They were drive en to such necessity as to be compelled to drink salt water, and even their own urine.

New Orleans, Dec 7 We are informed that since the 30th Oct 20 ships, 54 brigs, 21 schrs and 2 sloops making in all 180 sail, or 21,700 tons of shipping have entered this port. There came in these vessels as passengers, 410 persons. From these facts some idea may setormed of the rapid increase of the population as well as of the husiness of our city These estimates do not embrare arrivals by and, or by steam bosts from arove, which would greatly incieate the amount.

The accounts of the Sugar crop are every day more inflavourable, the last frost was of very an aux injury—the export will be less than 8000 thind while that of last year was 23,000 the prices must consc quently advance, and we should not be surprised to see prime sugars at 8 ! 2 dollars in a month from this. The last sale of rice in a month from this. was at 87 1.2, and the article is very dull

REMOVAL.

J. WATERS, & SON.

Have removed the r Saddle and Harnes Manufactory, to the shop lately occupied by John N Siewart, in Church street, where they offer for sale a handsome a sortment of articles in their line, very law for cash, and hope to receive, (as they shall endeavour to merit,) a continuance of public patro-

N. B. 'All persons indebted to the firm, are earnessis requested to make payment before the first of March next. Annap Jap. 10, 1822,

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale on Friday the lat day of February next, on the premises, a Farm on this head of Severn containing about three hundred acres of land. This farm binds on the public road, leading from Baltimore to Annapolis, the dwelling house and out house are large and commodious, having them heretofore used as a Tavern, and wall known by the name of Mrs. Arkn. known by the name of Mrs. Urkuharte Tavern. The land is well wooded and adjoins Savern River. The sub-scriber will also offer at the same time and place, part of a tract of land called Abington, containing about fifty seven and 3-4th acres On this land there is a dwelling house and other

necessary out houses.
There will also be sold at the aforesaid time, stock of various kinds, farmfurniture. Also for a term of years, six negro girls, from 10 to 16 years of age. The forms which will accommodating, will be made know on the day of sale

ANNA GAMBRILL.

Jan 10.

St. John's College.

The commencement in St John's College will be held in the College Hall,

on Friday, 11th January 1822 The citizens in general, and all-strangers are respectfully invited to attend. The business of the day will be opened with prayer, precisely at 11 o'clock by the vice principal, after which the young Gentlemen of the senior and junior classes, will deliver their oration in the following order.

1. An Oration, on the importance and prospect of a regival in the prosperity of St. John's College,—By John Car-

VIL HOWARD

2 An Oration on Eloquence — By Jo-RPH H Nichelt son 3 An Oration, of particular transac-tions of the late var — By James H WATELSS

4 The speech of a distinguished Patriot.—By JOHN H BELLS.
5 "Oratio Catalinm ad conjuratos."

By THOMAS MUNROE 6. An Oration, De rabus gestis Americanorum," and a Valedictory ad-

dress in Latin -By ALEX NDER RAN-The degree will then be conferred on the young Gentlemen of the senior class. The exercises of the lay con-

cluded with prayer. N.B. The audience are required to abstain from every thing which does

not comport with the solemnity which ought to be observed on such occasions Persons going out of the College will avail themselves of the intervals between the exercises

CABINET MAKING.

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church street, opposite the Post Office, having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carrying on the

Cabinet Making Business, &c. Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received.

He will likewise furnish and inperintend
FUNERALS.

On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. He will also attend to the business of

Upholdring and Paper Hauging. Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1832

New & Cheap Goods.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS, Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received a large and general assortment of CLOTHS CASSINERS, VEST-INGS.

And every article suitable for Gentlemen's Dresses,

Which he will be happy to make up in the most tashionable style, and on the shortest notice to those who will favour him with a call at his shop two doors above Mr J. Hughes's, tormerly coupied by Mr. John Munroe, to which he has lately removed.

Gentlemen disposed to purchase bar-gains are invited to give him a call Oct. 11.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, January 1st, 1822. On application by petition of Rebec-

ca . atts, administratrix of Philip K! Watts, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryand Gazette Thomas H. Hall, Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arandel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arandel county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Philip K. Watts, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. Allpersons having claims against the said decrased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the voudhers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the latday of Julyanat, they may otherwise by law be divided from all benefit of the said total Given under my hand, let day of January 1822, REBECOA WATTS, Admix.

d From Thes. divorce Frem city of Bakiect two waretobacco. for the relief of a bill for the plement to the and improvetrustees of St. in Baltimore our of Caba. public roads it saulsbury; and

catherens the bill in and the sort to command the tendent and the sort to the

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everally passed, u ns the bill to e bill in favour and personal with amendthe following entitled an act

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ff either perhis Attorney or Justice of visions of the nd removes. d committee report a bil! the Western

house a com-I the cooncil w in commitbat there bets, 690 rifles, . 39 cannons. hole number time in com-

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make valid chair the fol-

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the subject, ed for by the to make & Your coms to dwell trade of the featness of tate of Ma-



PEACH TREES.

Make boxes around your trees a hout one foot in height, and capacity, exclusive of tree, to hold a peck fill this in with the bark taken from tanvats, pressing it a little together, and your trees will remain free from worms around the roots, which are so destructive to trees, as it is found that worms will not inhabit this bark if ever so old.

From the Saturday Maguzine. OF RAISING AND FATTEN-ING SWINE.

By J. Tyson.

Swine, though a very trouble. some animal, seems to be indispensable to the farmer; but with pro per management, the raising of them may be made a source of profit. First, be careful to select a good breed. From experience, I know there is an advantage in being particular in this respect. I will not pretend to say which are the best breed: the China, crossed with the English Inpeared hogs, make an excellent stock. Suitable pens, pasture, plenty of food, and care and judgment in feeding, are all subjects necessary to be attended to. The pens should be large and airy: a small portion of the pens should be covered close, so as to keep the bogs in the fall and winter from the inclemency of the weather; and the floors of the pens well flagged or paved with large flat stones, so as to prevent rooting: it is proper to have your hogs ringed; they are then not so quarrelsome; a close pen is injurious to their health. The pens should be cleaned once a week, and well littered with cornstalks, leaves, &c., and their nests or beds littered with clean wheat or rye straw: oats and back wheat straw are very injurious to your hogs and pigs. A farmer ought to have his pen divided into three parts; one for fattening his winter hogs, one for fattening his small pork in the fall for market, and the other for his store shoats. By attending to your hogs in the manner above described, you will make a great quantity of excellent mahure.

I have found the best season for raising pigs for store hogs, to have them to come about the beginning of July, then the sows will have a chance of ranging the stubble fields after harvest, and picking up the lost ears, and, with the milk from the dairy, you will raise fine pigs. They should be weated at about six or seven weeks old. They should be put into a pen, and fed on the surplus milk from the dairy, with a little Indian meal and clover grass: keep them clean, & they will thrive amazing.y. As soon as potatoes are grown, a portion of them boil. ed will answer with the milk nearly as well as Indian meal. Boiled apples, pears squashes, pumpkins, &c. all make excellent food for young shoats, and much the cheapeast. Every farmer, who wishes to raise pork for the market, ought to have a boiler fixed up for that purpose. It is certainly a source of advantage. Early in the month of May, as soon as there is sufficient pasture, ring your hogs and turn them out to pasture. It is best to have a lot on purpose, with water in it, that in the warm weather they may get drink and wallow: this keeps them clear of disease, which is essential to their thriving. For a few weeks after they are turned to grass, they should be pretty well fed, till they become reconciled to feeding on grass and a greater range of liberty than their pen afforded. After harvest the hogs should be turned into the orchard, that they may get the early ripe apples before the season of cider making commences.

The fattening of winter hogs is a matter of importance, and by proper management much may be saved. As soon as the Indian corn is fit to feed, the hogs should be put into the pen. Ryce buckwheat or Indian corn, ground together, boiled potatoes, pumpkins, &c. make excellent slop for them: it should be made thick and given to them three times a day, and as much of the soft Indian corn as they will cat clean. Hoga should be fed little at a time but often, and great care taken not to stall them. The last two weeks of feeding I prefer Indian cornonly and water. Their wen should he cleaned twice a weekland their bed made of clean strate. Swine are liable to a variety of diseases; him a call.

Annapelis, Nov. 8.

the issues of the fore legs, &c. I believe most, if not all of those dis-exers, proceed from the filthy manner in which hogs are too frequent ly kept. The mange may be cured by sprinkling on the backs of the ho s wood ashes, and turning them out of a rainy day, putting oil on them, or the most effectual way is, to wash them with soapsuds, and then oil them: after this trouble, keep them clean. The flour of brimstone is said to be good for the measles. I have never yet had a measly hog. For the stoppage of the issues in the fore legs, nothing is necessary more than to rub them with a corn cob, and open the holes with the end of a knitting needle or something of that kind.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office Anna. polis, 1st January, 1822.

Moses Orme P

Elijsh Penington Phinp Andell Win Pollard Thos Pollard Retsey Parker John Phines

Elijah Bedmand Mri Sarah Hichards Gen S Ringgold Authory Robert on John Rogers

Alijah Smeth Leonard Scott 2 Sacah Simmon Was Summers

Lewn Sp. ngel Mrs Elizatesh Shepard

James McColloh Elizabeth Matthews Wm Murdoch A Wm Murdoch Tho Moore: M.r. Ann Merrican Tilglums Moobe: Joseph Metherson Wm Mallomey Wm Merrick Joseph Mayo C H Mill James Medford Mrs Louisa C M. ad James Butler Samuel Beimear Mrs Samb W Border, Rev Bazzi Barry James F Brice Page Ball

Francis Ramfield Levi Chaney John Connell John Conneil Mr Clayton Mont Cherbert John Cordery Wm Combs Win Carnichael Milton Colburn

D Nathaniel Ellicott 1

Betijamin Griffith M.4 Gray Mrs Sarah Gallaway Mar A D Grants

Miss Elizabeth Harrison
Joshoa H II
Thos W Hall
George Howard of Brief
J Hugter
Riv Thos Howell
Rebecca Holl
Earkiel Hopkins
Miss Lucy D Hall
Then Hannigan
George Togstich
R Hammond
James Han-on John Fidings
John Thoopson, Printer
Mertin FischedPhilip W. Thomas
Frameis Van Ness
James Zacharii
W

H Hammond
James Han-on
Miss P O Haddaway
Miss Ann I Harwood
Miss Presenta Hall
Mr. Home The Joice Mrs Mary 2011

L Philip G Lechleitner & Wm M Landsdale M

Peter McVinan

Annapolis.

John M Weich
Mrs Sarah Weich
Henry Weich
Henry Weich
Deni Winterson
Mr Whiffin
Leonard Wathins
John N Wathins
Mrs Ameria Whitaker
Mrs Ann Wheteruft
Walter Wywill
John Williams
Mrs Ellen Walker
John Weedon
Mrs Ellen Watham
Sanuel Wiet
Card Withen James Mung, P. M.

REMOVAL.

WM. R. THOMPSON

Respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has removed his BOOT & SHOE

Manufactory to the Shop one door be low Mr. J. Weedon's dwelling house and opposite the Post Office, in Church street, where they can be accoming dated in the first style, or in such manner as they may think proper to direct. While thankful for the encouragement he has received in time past, he solicits a continuance of the

He has fornished himself with a stock of leather of a superior quali ty, and has engaged in his service se veral first rate working



A COACH

FOR BALTIMORE

Commenced running on Tuesday first January, and will continue through the winter on Tuesdays and Satur days, starting from Mrs. Robinson's and Mrs. Daley's at 9 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Barnum's Hotel the same afternoons Pare and allowance of baggage

me as in mail line.

For seats please apply Mr Geo. Shaw's store, Church street. Annapolis, Jan 3.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE M.NEIR_TAILOR, Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Shop, One door below the Post Office,

Where he has on hand a general sup-

FALL & WINTER GOODS, Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cas sincts, Cords and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, at a short notice, and on accommodating terms. Those who wish to purchase bargains, will find it to their advantage to give

Reduced Prices

The subscriber, in consequence of the reduced prices of the market, has determined to make a correspondent reduction in his prices. Hereafter his charges will be

For Cutting Hair, 12 1-2cts. 6 1 4cts. Shaving,

Except in cases where gentlemen quire him to attend at their lod mage; in such cases his comer prices will be adhered to.

Church-st. any polis, Dec. 20.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, December 20th, 1821.

On application by petition of Ba-ruch Fowler, administrator de bonis non of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for ereditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week. for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, and American Baltimore.

THOMAS H. HALL, Reg. Wills. A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arun del county, bath obtained from the Or phans Court of Anne Arandel County, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne-Arun-del county, deceased. All persons hav ing claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of December 1821.

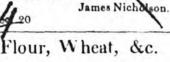
BARUCH FOWLER,
Adm'r. D. B. Adm'r. D. B. N

Tobacco Note Lost.

The subscriber having lost or mislaid about the middle of October last, a Note containing four hogsheads of Crop Tobacca marks, numbers and weights, as folk

No. 193 Mark 196 100 197 959 Cautions all persons against purchas

ing the same, as he intends pplying to have it renewed.



H. H. WOOD.

Flour and Commission Merchant No 148, Market st. Baltimore, is daily receiving from Frederick and Washing ton counties large supplies of Flour, clear of garlick, and warranted good, which he will sell to Pamilies, Bakers and Shippers, by wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be got in the city. Like wise respectfully informs the Farmers in general, that he will sell at the highest cash prices any quantities of Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats, for one quarter per cent commission, and Pork for 2 per cent commission. Farmers that send large quantities of grain to the Baltimore market will find it much to their advantage by sending it to the subscriber, who will pay punctual atten tion to their business.

18 H.H. W. Sept. 13.

Just Published

And for sale at this Office and at Mr George Shaw's Store-price 25cts

The Constitution of Maryland, To which is prefixed, The Declaration of Rights-

With the amendments ingrafted therein Oct. 25.

Dissolution of Partnership. The partnership heretofore existing

between George and John Barber has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorised to adjust the concerns of said firm. George Barber.

John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery

They have an Extra SCHOONER. which will take and carry Freights to and from any port in the Chesapeake

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office. May 17.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of heri facial from Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday the 24th instant, at Mr James Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annepolis, all the right, title, interest and estate of Henry Shriver, in and to a House and Lot situated on Elk Ridge, dejied and taken as the property of the and Shriver, and will be sold to satisfy a describe Philip Keefer executor of Jacob Keefer Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, in Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, in Sale to Configuration, January 3, 1822

January 3, 1822

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Arundel county court, and to me diled, will be exposed to public sale on ursday 24th instant, at Mr. James Hun tor's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, all that tract or parcel of land lying in Anna Arundel county, called "Snowden's Addi tion to Huntington Quarter," containing one thousand acres more or less. Seiz-d one thousand acres more or less. Seixed and taken as the property of Gerard H Snowden, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Resin Hammond Executor, of Matthias Hammond Sale to commence at 12 o'clock for Cash Late Shift A. A. C. January 1, 1886.

CAUTION.

All persons are forewarned hunting with deg or gun, or in any way tres passing on the Facts of Mr. William Steuart, called Aberdeen, on South River. Offenders will be dealt with

According to law.

Henry Herr, Overseer.

January 3, 1832.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing etween George and John Barber, & Co. has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle either by bond or note on or before 1st December next, and those who have claims against said firm are requested to present them for payment to John Miller, jun. who is authorised to adjust and settle the concorns of said firm. In Mr. Miller's absence, either of the aforesaid firm will be duly authorised to adjust and settle accounts.

Geo. Barber, Jno. T. Barber, Adam Miller, John Miller, jr. Annapolis, 5th Oct. 1821

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber intends to apply by petition, in writing, to the honours. ble the justices of the county court for Anne Arundel county, to be held at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday in April next, for a commission to mark and bound all the follow ing tracts or parcels of land, of which the subscriber is seized, lying and being in Anne Arundel county and state of Maryland, known by the name of Bear Hills," "Benson's Request," Boyce Beginning," and "Robert's Lot," whereof all persons in any wise concerned or interested are hereby de-

Thomas Wolfpington, of Nichs. Dec. 20.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Devirtue of a writ of vendo expos. from Anne Arundel county court, and to me deceted, will be exposed to public sale, of Thursday the 10th day of January next, at James Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis-All that tract or paccel of land, called and that tract or pacel of land, called and known by the name of "Beard's Habitation" lying and being in Anne Arundel county, on which John Nicholson now resides, containing 228 acres, more or less. Seized and taken as the property of the said Nicholson, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due take thought of Marsh. Sale to com-John Duvall of Marsh. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash

BENJ. GAITHER, late Shiff. AA NOTICE.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER, Having purchased of George & John Barber, & Co. their well selected

STOCK OF GOODS.

offer them for sale (at their old stand) on the most reasonable and accommo dating terms for cash, or to panetual dealers at short dates. Oct. 11, 1821

LEFT COURT. The Levy Court of Anne Arundel County will neet in the City of Annapolis, on Monday the 14th January 1822, for the purpose of settling with the County Levy.
By order, W. S GREEN, Clk.

Nov 29. ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of said county, at the sheriffalty election to be held in

Annapolis, Oct. 25.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

of Wild Fowl, Gysters, Sec. at notice, and on moderate terms. Fully solicits a share of public They can be supplied with Libest quality. And he flatters his long experience in the abovery satisfaction will be afforded.

P. S. He expects a a few December 6, 1811.

New Goods.

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BASIL SHEPHARD

MERCHANT TAILOR Church-Street, Opposite Mr. Je Bluelet

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has supplied himself with a new and select asset.

Fall Goods.

Consisting of best Blue, Blue, Brown, Claret, and Drab Cloth, and superior assortment of Cassimeres, Casimeta, Vestings and Goods of all kinds. All of which he will make up on the shortest notices and on the shortest notices and on the same based and accommodating terms. He also has on hand already many Flatty CLOAKS, of a superflat quality.

Dec. 6.

NOTICE.

The Committee of Claims will sit every day during the present session from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock

Dec. 13, 1821

G. F. TEUTO. Respectfully gives notice to the Citi zens of this place, and its vicinity, that

he has commenced the business of A CONFECTIONER opposite Mrs Robinson's Boar house, in the upper end of the bel-ding occupied by Mr. G. I. Grammer, where every article in that line can be had in the nicest state, and on the most

reasonable terms. Family Parties, Balls, &c. cap be furnished in the genteelest style, at a short notice. Shop keepers will be supplied at the Baltimore prices.

He likewise carries on the BRRAD

and Biscuit Baking Business, and will gladly furnish such families as may fa-your him with their custom, with bread and Biscuits.

He has on hand, and will constantly keep for sale, Raisins, Almonds, Orasges, Filberts, Palm Nota, Wallants, Best Spanish Cigars, and an assortment of Sugar Toys, Apples, Cranberries, Limes, an assortment of Wax & Glass Beads, Miniature Pictures, in gilt frames, representing naval victories of the last war, Lace Shirt Buttons, Dell Faces, and an Elegant Rifle, which he will sell cheap for eash, & some other

He solicits a share of the publical support, of which he ill endeavour to prove himself deserving. Annapolis, December 13th, 1821.

Andrew Nicholls.

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for the Sheriffalty of said count at the election of October 1824

JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Show's Store, THE FIRST VOLUME OF HAR-RIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS Of Cases Argued and Determined in the

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive,

PRICE-86 50. Sept. 27.

The Euterpeiad.

The first volume of the Euterpeiad or Musical Intelligencer and Ladies Gazette, ended in April. The 2d velume has commenced, much improved and considerably enlarged, comprising 8 quarto pages with a sheet of music in every number, and is published semimonthly on Saturday's, at three dollars per annum, by

John R. Parker, No. 2, Milk st. Boston.

NOTICE.

The Committee of Grievances and Court of Justice, will sit every day dering the present session, from 90'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

> COMMITTES. Messre. Marriott, Loockerman,

Nov. 8.

Forrest, Allen & Dannie,

Sam. S. Hodgkin, elk

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PRINTED AND PURLISHED

JONAS GREEN, ORVECH-STREET, AREAFOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per Annus The Bard of Greece to his Chanty men

The Bird of Greece to lits County mess.

The Bird of Greece to lits County mess.

And Marianoe looks or three;

And moving there in hour shows.

Mechangt the transport views.

Mechangt the transport views.

Mechangt the transport of the festival,

Where the dament move so lightly;

The vine cross posts of the festival,

Where the lamps are burning brightly.

Mess the lamps are burning brightly.

Steep not thy well in the Lestication

When freedom. Has in service.

And thousand charges chase the bir.

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And a thousand moved to the peting.

And a thousand moved to the conquest, for To path a read to freedom;

And a bost of Greeks have the hearts put on.

That their fathers bore at Maraham.

A wakel Awakel the treaton calls;

The Moslem through it likely.

The bonds man's bands are breaking;

And the olive grove from the spotter free, is rife with the byms of there.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-

Thursday, Jan 3.

Mr. Cannon from the committee on the subject of the militia, reported a bill to previde for the discipline of the militia of the United States; which bill was twice read

United States, which the same and committed,
Mr J. T. Johnson, of Kr. submitted for
consideration the following results;
Kesolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the
expediency of establishing an additional
national armory, to be located on the Wes-

tern waters.

On request of Mr. Cocks, of Ten, who desired time for a consideration of the subject, and by consent of the mover, the resolve was ordered to lie on the table for the

present.

Mr. Walworth moved the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire and to report to this house, whether any, and, if any, what, alterations are increasery to be made in the component parts of the fations issued to the army of the United States, and that said committee be also instructed to inquire into the practicability of regulat-ing the issue of ardent spirits in such man per as more effectually to preserve the health

ner as more effectually to preserve the health and morality of the soldiers.

On motion, said resolve was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Whitman, it was Resolved, That the committee on Nasal Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising the building and equipment of an additional number of small vessels of war, of a force not exceeding 12 guns each, for the purpose of, pratecting the commerce of the United States in the West India Seas and Gulf of Mexico, and to pre-

India Seas and Gulf of Mexico, and to prewent smuggling and piracy.

With considerations of high respect, I have the honour to be, your obedient serject of the apportionment of reprethe subject of the apportionment of repre-sensation according to the fourth census, presented a table slidwing the results of the various ratios, which had been prepared for the committee, and on his motion it was ordered to be printed It is expected that this important committee will report imme-

MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS.
Mr Smith, of Md. then moved that the house do resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the

bill for making partial appropriations for the support of the Military Establishment for the year 1822. The house accordingly resolved itself in-

a committee of the whole on the subject, Mr. Baldwin in the chair. Mr Smith, of Md. handed to the chair

wo letters from the Secretary of War to the committee of Ways and Means; which were read.

[The letters, dated Dec. 17 and 22, which Mr. S. handed in state that the appropriapartment, and the Indian Department, are extinuited, and that the appropriations for pay and a biltence of mices of the army will be so the close of the year; & that a partial appropriation, for 1822, of \$150,000 for the Quarter-master's Department, \$100, 000 for the Indian Department, and of \$300, 000 for the pay of the Army, is necessary. There is also a deficit in the appropriation

There is also a deficit in the appropriation for Revolutionary Pensions, for 1821, of 451,866, and that sum is necessary to complete the payments to pensioners for the year 1821.

In the house the question of concurrence was taken on all the provisions of the bill (except that which provides for the Indian Department which, on metion of Mr. Ross, was not included) and carried.

Mr. Ross moved that at the question of

Mr. Ross moved that at the question of concurrence, so far as it related to the ap-Properation for the Ind an Department, be taken by year and pays.

The motion was put, the house adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 4.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee of manufactures, to whom was related so much of the President's Manage as relates to manufactures, and the premotion of the national industry, reported, as he stated, by instruction of a majority of that committee, the following resolve—

"Resolved, That it is imaged ent at this limit to legislate on the subject.

And the resolve was ordered to he an the

The resolution moved by Mr. Cushmas on the 50th ni br directing the formatities on revolutionary panelons to revise the l'ension Law of March. In 1818, evol to modifying its abst. by lessening the quintum of boundy to individuals, its provisions may be extended to certain description? Revolutionary soldiers in reduced and cessitous circumstances, though not about by dependent or public of private charity, 'eas, on his motion, taken up and agreed to.

The house, on motion of Mr. Smith of Maryland, then agreed to take into consideration the subjected business of yester day—(the bill for making a partial appropriation for the military survice of 1822, etc.)

Mr. Tracy moved to reconsider the proprietion for the Indian Department by agree and non-be having outed in the silicing time of the speaker decised the motion to no use to order.

The Speaker adhered to his decision; to which Mr. Trace making.

The Speaker decided the motion to be now related.
The Speaker adhered to his preujon; to which Mr. Trace yielded.
Mr. Randolph, moved to recommit the bill to a committee of the whole House, with a list Lebelsg into mistager discussion, and raise who undefined appropriation that had been saked for by the Secretary of War.
The question on recommitment of this hill to a committee of the whole, was then put and carried—and then
In motion of Mr. Smith of Mc. the house in mediancy / scayed into a committee of the whole on said bill, Mr. Nelson, in the charge, and may read the charge of the school of the charge of the school of the charge of the charge of the school of the

the whole on said bill, Mr. Nelson, to the chair, Mr. Chambers moved to insert, after the words sitor the current expenses of the Indian Department, the words mineluding a debatt of 270,570 of the appropriation for that abject in the pear 1821?—\$4100,000.

Here a debate award, when, on motion of Mr. Brid who subject of making appropriations without heing possessed of the grounds on which they were saked the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Whitman moved that when this house adjourn, it adjourn to Monday next,

Letter from the Comptroller, of the Trea-sory to the House of Representatives of the United.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT Comptroller's Office, Dec. 28, 1821.

Sir,
In compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1809, entitled, "An act forther to amend the stablishment and the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury. War, and Navy Departments;" and the act passed on the 3d of March, 1817, entitled. An act to provide for the psompt settlement of public accounts;" I have the honour to transmit herewith the following returns received from

the Third Auditor of the a reasony:

1. A list of such officers as have not settled their accounts within the year, for moneys advanced one year prior to the 30th September, 1821.

2. A list of the accounts which have re-

mained unsettled, or on which balances appear to have been due more than 3 years prior to the Joth September, 1841.

3. An abstract of moneys advanced prior to the 3d of March, 1809, on the books of the late Accountant of the War Department, and which remained to be accounted for on the books of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, on the 30th September,

I also transmit, herewith, an explanato ry communication received from the Third Auditor of the Treasury, on the subject of

the preceding documents.

With considerations of high respect, I

JOSEPH ANDERSON, Comptroller.

The Hon, Philip P Barbour, Speaker of the House of Rep's of the U. S.

Letter of the Third Anditor. Treasury Department, Third Auditor's Office, Dec. 26, 1821.

In presenting the accompanying state ment, I avail myself of the occasion to of-fer a few remarks relative thereto. I endeavoured, in my communication transmitted with a similar report for the last year, to explain the nature and extent of the accounts originally turned over to this office for settlement, and the progress which had at that time been made theirin, accounts then unsettled, or on which he lances appeared to have been due more than three years on the 30th September., L.20, amounted, as will be seen on reference to that report, to \$15,317,880 84 The state ment herewith shows their present amount o be only \$5,724,710 78, a reduction of

lat. By the final settlement of many accounts, and the partial settlement of numerous others, 2d. By relundments made \$9,438,304 66

to the Treasury, which, agreeably to law, are to be carried to the credit of the surplus fund,

3d. By credits to persons who have obtained verdicts in suits instituted against them,

66,018 82 49,593,170 06

88,846 58

There still remaine, it will be observed, a large amount of accounts unsettled, and of balances apparently due to the United States notwithstanding every exection, as far as the other duties of the office would permit, has been made to lessen the former, and to collect the latter, by the means point ed out in the instructions I have received on he sabject

In many cases where delinquencies have appeared, the accounts have been made opt and reported for soit, and the results, where they have been made known to me, are stated in the remarks opposite the names of the individuals.

Similar reports are making of the remaining accounts at delinquasis, and will

be a spleted.

It may be proper to intimate, that it is believed, in many cakes, the money advanced, if not whatly expended, has been in part disbursed for public purposes, and southers for the same either not taken, for if taken, are informal, or have been lost, and the parties dead or not in a situation to furnish other. Whether legislative interference in such cases shall be thought advisable, in respectfully submitted. If provision were made by law authorising the accounting officers to settle accounts originating prior

made by law authorising the accounting officers to settle accounts originating prior to the let July; 1813, upon the production of the test wridence each case would admit if, and such as would probably be to evidence in capital such as would probably be to evidence in capital such as would probably be to evidence in capital such as would probably be to evidence and limiting the amount of tredits to be given each individual to the amount of money advanced him, it is conceived. ceived no injury to the public would ensue to Appear by a defendant, to the satisfaction of the court and july, that the money in dispute has been expended for the public service, it is highly probable credits will be awarded him, not withstanding any informalities in the touchers. And the adopti-

an of the course suggested would hesides have the offeet of presenting many personal applications to Congress, and of considerably diminishings the outstanding secounts as the books of this office With great respect, I have the honour to

PETER HAGNER,
Aud to
The Hon. Joseph Anderson,
First Comptroller of the Treasury.

Monday, Jan 7.
Mr. Campbell from the committee on the subject reported a hill providing that lafter the 3d day of March, 1923, the House of Representatives shall be composed of mem-bers elected agreeably to a ratio of one re-presentative for every 40,000 persons in

The bill was twice read and committed.

A resolution to inquite into the expediency or reducing the pay of members to six dollars par day, and making a proportional restriction in itinerant allowances, was lost_yeas 56, nays 87.

Ar Baldwin submitted for consideration andry resolutions proposing certain after ations in the existing laws for laying and collecting duties on importations. Refer-

Mr Stewart submitted for consideration

the following resolutionand means be instructed to report a bill applying the unexpended balance of the moies appropriated by the act of the 3d March 1819, for completing the Cumber-land road, to the purpose of repairing the

Ordered to lie on the table. Increase of the Tariff.
Mr. Rich submitted the following, which
was read and laid on the table

Resolved. That the committee of ways and means be instructed to prepare and re port a bill providing for a moderate arbitral increase of duties for a term of years, upon the importation of such commodities as can, with the protection common in other countries and a convenient application of he means of the citizens of the U States, be produced in abundance from domestic materials -And, for a moderate excluse upon similar domestic commodities, to commence at a convenient period, and be made annu-ally-progressive, till it shall have reached an amount deemed proper for a permanent

excise daty.
The house then, took up the unfinished business of Priday last, in committee, Mr. Hugh Nelson in the chair, being the bill making partial appropriations for the mititary service for 182?-The item under consideration is the appropriation of \$100,000

for the Indian department. Mr Jones, of Ten, moved to fill the blank with 30,000 dolls, and amongst the remarks suggested the propriety of calling on the Secretary of War for the account current, in relation to the expenditures of the Indian department

Mr Chambers followed-Mr. Farrelly rose next, and on the gene ral ground of expediency was in lavour of granting the appropriation requested by the

Mr. Hill said he was as much in favour of the doctrine of accountability as any gentleman in the house; but he thought the present descussion premature, and suggested that when the general appropriation bill was before the house, it would be the proper time to enter into the merits of the

Mr. Mallary was for the inquiry going on, as it involved important principles-He was willing, however, in the mean time, to vote for a small appropriation, and was in lavour of filling up the blank with 30,000

Mr. M. Daffie followed Mr. Mallery in speech of considerable length, in vindicati. on of the secretary at war. Mr Hill moved to fill the blank with 100,000 dolls.

When on motion of Mr. Alexander Smyth the committee rose-reported progress-asked and obtained leave to sit again. Ad-

MUSCELLANEOUS

INQUISITION AT LISBON. (Extract of a letter.)

"Lisbon, Oct. 20, 1821. "I send you a description of the Inquistion at this place, which I have been to visit. At the sitting of the Adresson the 10th iest. Senhor Figueras presented a letter from the keeper of the inquisition, slot-ing, that on the building being opened for public inspection, the people had behaved n a very disorderly manner, breaking open doors and carrying away papers, &c. and that neveral persons had actually cried out that the building abould be burned, whilst they hald lighted candles in their halds, as if about to put their threads into execution; than the compassion and the tenderness, which he stated they would have done but for the interpretation of the grands. The frequent therefore prayed that measures should be taken to prevent the recurrence of such account. Sensor Bases said, that any such disorders as had been described at the religion is not an occasional act, but the ad had occurred, it was owing to the relus.

pleted.

may be proper to intimate, that it is sorted to would expended, has been in particularly and the lower colls of the prison to the visitants. In his opinion, these gentlemen, the keepers, enershald a teligious respect for the telihunal, of which they apply the ame either not taken, for if taken, informat, or have been lost, and the time dead or not in a situation to turnish and a Whether lagislative interference such cases shall be thought adviseable, espectfully submitted. If provision were deep to the place, it would be better to suspend among a warjous parts, and not allow the visitants to carry lights. Sensor Fernando, Thomas proposed that an inagription of which the following is a translation, should be fixed on every place occupied by the la-

be fixed on every place occupied by the In-quisition in Portugal.

May eternal malediction follow avery Portuguese, who does not hold for ever in abhoreeuce an invention to in

Jernal October, the Inquisition at Lisbon was thrown open for public in spection, and for the first four days the concourse of people of all descriptions that erowded to view it was so great that the pressure at the entrance rendered it an eng oblong, with a garden in the centre; there are three floors, with vaulted parsages along the sides of which are cells of differ ent sizes, from 6 by 7 to 8 by 9 feet. Pheh cell has 2 doors the inner one of fon, the outer of oak very strong. As there are no windows in the cells on he ground and middle floors, no light is admitted whenthe doors are slint. The rells on the upper floor, are larger than he others, and each has an aperture rike a chimney, through which the sky is visible. These were appropriated to the use of those who it was appropriated for the use of those who it was approach might be liberated. In the roof of each cell (for they are all vaulted) is email aperture of about an inch in diamefer, and a private passage runs over each range, so that the persons employed by the Holy Office could at any time unserve the conduct of the prisoners unseen, and if their conversation There are seas in h -e private passages so contrived that a person sitting might impert two of the cells at the same time as by a turn of the head could fix his eye upon a hole over cihead could fix his eye upon a note that ther ceil at pleasure or he could hear what was said in either. The persons ap pointed to listen to the discourse of the prisoners were cloth shorn - so that their foot steps could not be heard. Frequently familiar of the Holy Office was put Into the coll of a prisoner, as a person arrested, in order to entrap the unfortunate inmate of this place into admissions that might af-terwards be used against him. I saw in se-veral of the cells human skulls and bones -mos of them appeared to have lain there for many years, as I broke some of them easily with my fingers - others were hard and fresh -- In a number of the cells, the names of the unhappy inmates were written on the walli-some had strokes, appa rently marking the number of days or weeks the victims of this horrid tyranny had been confined On the wall of one cell I count ed opwards of 500 of these marks On the wall of another of these cells was writ ten, "Francisco Joze Carvalho, entered here the last day of March, 1809, and re mained as many days as there are strokes on the wall " On the wall of another was written "John Laycock"-the name liad been covered with white wash, which had

There were a number of strokes under the name, and the figures 18 were made out, the others were obliterated. Some b the cells, which had not feen used for several years, were locked up, but the vibtants soon broke them open. Human hones were found in many of these. In one was found part of a friar's babit, with a wajet girdle of rope and some bones. The aperclosed and I have been informed, that it was a common mode of putting prisoners to death to place them in these apertures which were then walled up, and quick lime being poured in from the top, a speedy end was put to their sufferings. The turniture is very old—the chairs in the halls are co-The turniture vered with leather, studded all round with very large brass nails. I send you a piece of leather with one of these nails, taken from one of the best chairs. The large ta-bles in the helis had drawers for papersthese the visitants broke open, reery one being desirous of obtaining some relic of the once terrible Inquisition In the cells there were mattrasses, some of them old, others nearly new-which proves that the inquisition was no bugbear up to a very recent date. Besides the three floors which I have described, there are a number of cells underground, which here not yet been apened. There it is supposed contain the apparatus for inflicting the tortifres, &c .h is understood that these will be shortly thrown open to the sublic - when they are I shall not fail to visit them, and shall send you a description The spot on which the inquisition stands was covered with houses in 1755, when the great earthquake happeried, by which they were laid in ruins. so that the present building has not been erected more than 60 years; and all the victius that were immolated in it, must have been sacrified within that period."

RELIGION .- It is of the utmest con sequence, that the first impressions made on the minds of children respecting the Divine Being, be correct and encouraging. They should be taught that He is the Giv er of every good, the Author of all felicity; that He is love itself, and delights in our happiness. Impressions like these, and having religion and happinesss connected to their view, will be likely to beget the feelings of love, reverence and gratitude. and be a better foundation for a practical assent to the truths of the gospel, than creeds by catechisms got by heart. And or Christianity ought to be presented in the aimplest forms. No religious instruction is better auited to the minds of children, than that derived from the precepts and example of Christ; and no part of his example more calculated to touch their hearts, than the compassion and the tenderness,

grace, by which their common acts are to be governed, and their evil propensities subdeed that the indepolutie convexion between religion and moral ectitude must ever be ma nisined. If ye love God, ye will avoid evil, and do good. And that is is the purity of the motive, which not only gives worth and besuty, but which, in a Christian sense, gives life and efficacy to the best actions. And without pure mediver, acts of devolion, however aplendid, will not be accepted in the divine right.

When lose to God, and lose and good will towards men, have been early impressed, as essential doctrines of Christianity, and the mind has been taught to approve

and the mind has been taught to approve itself, by its consciousness of baring performed its duty; young people entering into hits to act for themselves, who have imbibed these principles, will not commonly, it is apprehended, deviate widely from rectioned of conduct.

May parents, therefore, not suffer the lively acanon, when the hearts of their child.

May parents, therefore, not suffer the lively season, when the hearts of their children are flexible, and love ardent, to slide by, without impressing, by example and precept, those principles, on which their happiness in time and eternity depends.

In closing these hints, permit me to say, that, whatever may be the event of a pious education to the child, it is very important to parents to have acquitted themselves of the incombent duty of training their child in the way he should go. Those who, the mouruing over a prodigal child, can appeal to the searcher of hearts, for having endeavoured, to the best of their knowledge, to lead him in the path of rectitude, must have feelings and reflections widely different from those parents, who, though also lamenting the evil course of their offspring teel their own neglected duty of seasonable care and instruction, greatly increasing the hitterness of their sorrows .- Cayoga Kep.

GOVERNOR CLINTON'S SPEECH. The legislature of New-York assembled at Albany on the 1st instant. The following sextracted from the speech of Gover:

"I am happy to have it in my power to say, that his state has always evinced a liberal spirit in the promotion of education, and I am persuaded that no considerations short of total inability will ever prevent similar demonstrations. The first duty of a state is to render its citizens virtuous by intellectual instruction and moral discipline, by ealightening their minds, purifying their hearts and teaching them their rights and their obligations. Those solid and enduring honours which arise from the cultivation of science and the sequinition and diffusion of knowledge, will out twether renown of the statesman and the glory of the warrior; and if any stimulus were wanting in a case so worthy of all our stimulus and enterpasses. tention and patronage, we may find it in the example before our eyes, of the author of the declaration of independence, who has devoted the evening of his illustrious life to the establishment of an university in

his native state.

"As connected with this subject, I sha!! lay before you the proceedings of several legislatures, relative to the appropriation of a small portion of the national domain to the purposes of education. It is stated that in eleven new states and territories, the general government has appropriated one thirty hinth part of the public lands for common achools, and one fifth part of that thirty sixth part for colleges and académies And while it is admitted that this disposi-tion is in all respects proper and landable, it is contended, that the other members of the confederacy are entitled to a correspondent benefit out of the same common fund This claim appears to be sustained by the most conclusive reasoning, and it is believed to be impossible for congress to re-sist an application so just and beneficial. If, however, this measure were calculated to embarrass the financial arrangements of the national government, to make a serious inroad on the national domain, or to disparage the interests of the states which have already been omitted, I should be entirely unwilling to press it. Whatever ratio or distribution may be adopted, the quantum of population, or the extent of territory of each state, the deduct on from the landed estate of the empire would be so small as scarcely to be felt. In either case it would not exceed ten millions out of the four hundred millions of acres owned by the United States. It is our duty to co-op-erate in obtaining justice for our sister states. as well as for ourselves. If we were willing to wave the benefit which might be derived from the success of this application, it would furnish no just ground of hostility to the claim in general; and indeed in such case it would entirely correspond with the dictates of magnanimity to advocate it with all our weight and influence. state, on the basis of appropriation, originally adopted, would be entitled to 800,000 acres for our common schools, and 160,000 for our colleges and scademies, which with proper management, and in connecthe requisitions of education."

From the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Colden vs. the U. States Bank. The proposition of Mr Colden of News York, to make enquiry whether the Bank of the United States has not & feited ith charter by taking usurious interest, is cerordinary thing. Is there a man in the United States whose intelligence enables him to know any thing of Banks, who did not know, that for the greater convenience in the calculation of interest, a day or two was discarded, and that the institution redeived the benefit of discarding that day or gravely to make a formal enquiry by a legislative body in this way, to obtain evi-dence by confession from a Bank of a universally known fact, in order to found an secusation against it, and thus set sa example to subvert every bank in the several states if legislatures can be found silly and windictive enough to do it? There was not a man in Congress who voted for that hanks charter, or who voted against it, that out not know at the time the charter was granted, that each would be the bourse of our near and among the showness and rail the attempts made a parent it, and in all the attempts made to introduce restrictions and crippling clauses, it never extractions to the head of a man to provide a quant hir

which has been transferred to the present—the clausing interest of State Banks—the fore excited by the Indicial decisions in favour of the Bank and against all the little schemes that have been devised to asset it, are the provocatives to this mustile procharter is for this it is adjudged that the charter is for eited, every link charter in the Union is equally Lable; and if by this procedire all the banks are prostrated and forced to wind up their affairs, then what would be the con-equence? Can the gloom est foreboding picture a thousandth part of the distress that would befut this nation? We are ar vet unrecruited from the calam touns period in which we have recently been involved, but if with our shattered systems we are doomed immediately again to encounier a beason of calamity a mil lion of times more trying and disasterois three the one from which we are just struggling, a state of lawless desperation will be the result and ruin will ineritably overspread the land.

It would be well if geotlemen would look to the consequences to which their measures lead ... Mr. Colden is held to be a gentleman of no ordinary endowments, but chemes of destructions roas flow from elevated sources-we cannot ascribe either blindness or bad views to Atch a man as Mr. Colden, yet has proposition is preg-nant with hillenn's ills, and we are it a loss to secount for it upon any views of Public

Effeenyears agreech a proposition would have been scouted-the Banks nere allthen in favour the fines were propitious - bank capital was actuely employed, and every man could get whatever accommodation he could secure-This last is the true Last. not the discount of interest upon accommodation, nor the deserring a fractional day or two in the year - Men got deep into bank, because banks were accommodating, and when a period came that overed the banks to a discontinuance of their farfins, difficulties arose—state banks had in many instances been bailly administered at this time he United States have came into opera tion, which produced still more stricture upon other harks, and the violence of op portion which had been shown against her was accumulated and sharpened. The preshave continued indithe grievance was severely felt; and whilst writhing under the evil, they who were suffering, were ready to catch at anything as the cause of their misfurtures, and prone to avenge them elver any where that their and di ected fury might lead them.

A legal opinion we understand a giren on this subject by two eminent members of the Ba of Philadelphia - to sich hands the question can be sifely confided, and we shall look with impationce for their reluta tion of this novel portion. It would be somewhat arrogant in us to touch this sub ject in a legal point of view, and we shall not but if in the ordinary loans of banks there is naury, it is naury without imputamerely nominal, diversed of every infin ence to injure or deceive - Has the distress. e of any man been taken advantage of by the bink? Has any man unwarily paid more interest than he expected upon the land at Laur. the any one ran paid more than anothers to it in policie that banks shou'd loan money according to this universal usage which is complained of !-Where then are the reasons against usury involved in this mit er! If the mere phrase o'agy of the law against usury reaches the case, but the reasons of the law are not involved in it, where is the wisdom, or the ire ice, or the neversory to exercise the Law: We hope the decision of an enlightened and discerning Congress my largest this ain rula procedure, and quiet a little factions clamour which origins ed in mortification, and is followed up with an ill directed vengrance as unwarrantable in its object as it would prove de 'rue ive in ils results.

CONCRESS,

HI USE of REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, Jan 8.

On motion of Blair the house agreed to take into consideration a resolution bereto for fered by him, calling upon the Pre sident of the U States for information re lative to the operation of the Bankrupt Law of 1800, in the States of Virginia, Ma ryland, Pennsylvania and New York.

Mr B. stated his object to be, to obtain such information relative to the operations of the old bankrupt law as might be useful if not as a guide, at least as a reference, to those who were about to be called upon to vote for a system which he conceived to be similar in all its essential features and pro perties to the law of 1 00. He thought no guide was so sale as the footateps of experience. In anticipation of an objection that might possibly be orged, he would observe, that it was by no means he intention to retard the progress of the bill that had been reported on that migest; nor should he, at any time, solicit a postponement of that hill, for the purpose of gaining time to obtain the information which he now He had confined the call for in formation to the states of Virginia, Mary land, Pennsylvania and New York - no for the purpose of giving a partial view of the subject, but because those states were most deeply interested in, and affected by its operation; and also because the information from those states could be obtained more expeditionaly than from others more They afforded in his opinion the fairest sample of its operation, and with those views, and those only, he had proposed to limit the inquiry.

Mr Cooke proposed to amend the resolutions by including the District of Columbia-which suggestion was assented to by

The question was taken on the resolution and carried in the affirmative-year 77, mays 71.

On motion of Mr. Cocke, the house then spreed to consider the resolution by hirp arbinitted yes e day, calling for infor-million respection; the expenses of the Ordna ice Department, This resolution was adopted.

Mr. Metcatte called for the consideration the resolution he had here ofore proposed, railing for information relative to the forty that had been marte to civilize and rd che istianize the Ind ans. The house

en the fable:

Resolved. That the secretage of the treasury he directed to lay before this house a statement showing in what banks the more received from the sale of public lands have been deposited since the fat of January, 1814; the contracts under which said deposits have been made; the correspondence between them and the treasury department, relative thereto: the amount of partment relative thereto; the amount of deposits that were to be left in each, in deposits that were to be left in each, in consideration of taking charge of the balarice of the money deposited; whether, in any instance, the deposits allowed for that purpose have been increased; and why such increase was allowed, together with copies of the statements of their situation furnished to asid depositment for the last twelve months preceding such increase, his well as to the time of first making them anks of deposite; whether any of these hanks have failed to contriby with their engagements, and to what amount; what measures have beer taken in consequence measures have beer taken in consequence thereof, to secure the government against any losses resulting from such failure;what these measures have been, and at what expenses whether, in any instance, uncurrent or depreciated paper have been received from them, or any of hem, which the government was not bound to receive hy any agreement between such banks and the said secre ary; and whether any tur ther measures are necessary to be adopted by Congress, to provide for the transmissi on of the , white money from the different receivers to a more safe place of deposite id if so, what plan is most advisable

The speaker presented a communication from the post master general, relative to the clerks employed in that department and a communication from the department of state, containing a list, &c of patents in-ed to inventors. No from the first of Ja u-ary, 1921, to the set of January, 1892, which, on motion of Mr. Smith of Md. were respectively ordered & he on the 1ble and be pinited.

Military Appropriation?

On motion of Mr Smith, of M. the of the whole on the unfinished business of vesterday, 1.5c bill making partial appropriations for the military service of the year 1822. Le.) Mr. 11. Nelson in the chair. After much debate thereon The house adjourned,

> Wednesday, Jan. 9. Unavailable Funds, &c.

On motion of Mr Cook, the house agreed to consider the resolution by bim vesterday submitted, calling for information from the secretary of the treasury, relative to the unavailable lunds of that depart

After a bong debate, the questi n was taken on the resolution and carried nem con Military Appropriations, &c

The house res leed itsel into a commitchair, on the Lill making partial appropriations for the support of the military estawithout taking the question.

Thursday, Jan. 10.

Mr. Rankin, from the committee on publie lands, reported a bill requiring Survey. ors General to give bond and security for the faithful disbursement of public money and to hmit their term of office; which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Leftwich, it was Resolved. That the report of the select ommittee appointed to enquire respecting certain loans o lead and gunpowder, by the Ordnance Department, to certain in-dividuals, made to this house on the 7th of February, 1821, be referred to the commit er on military affairs.

Mr. Plumer, of N. II called for the consideration of the resolution by him submitted on Wednesday last, calling for information from the War Department relative to the expenditures of the Indian departmen for the year to:1

After some prelatory remarks by the mover, the house agreed to consider the

Mr McDuffie hoped the resolution would pass. Had it been moved in its proper seaon, reveral days ago, it might have" vented the long d sen-sion that had taken

Mr. Tracy wished to extend the inquiry more spec fically than the motion seemed to embiace. He therefore proposed an amendment to that effect.

Mr Khea remarked that he wished the inquiry to go further back. He did not wish for a partial examination of the subject, but for a full elucidation. The he thought was due to the Secretary of War; and he would, therefore, move to amend the resolution so as to extend the inquiry nut only to 1821, but also to 1820.

Mr libra's amendment was agreed toayes 89; and The resolution, as amended, was adopted

without a count.

Mr. Woodson submitted the following oint resolution, which was read and ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of A. merica, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, That the following smendment to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution. No person shall be eligible to the office of President of the United States, from and after the 4th day of March, 1826, who shall or may have held, or exercised any other office of honour, profit, or trust, under the government of the United States or any of its departments, at any time within four years next preceding his electhe age of forty-five years.

Partial Appropriations. The house then again resolved itself inof Va. in the chair, on the bill making par tial appropriations for the military services of the year 1822—the question on filling the blank for the ludian department being yet under consideration. A debate of un common interest enpued, jol which asketch will be given hereafter,) in which the sum of 100,000 dollars, as reported by the committee of ways and means, was opposed by Mr. Randolph, and supported by Meases. Baldwin and Todd, when the usual boar of adjournment having passed, the committee The house adjourned,

Annapolis, Phursday, Jan. 17. The sequel of rellints on Oratory," shall pear in our next.

ABSTRACT the Proceedings of the Legislature, HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

Wedseday, Jan 9.

Mr. Martin reports a bill to change the mode of electing the governor of this state.

Mr. Edelen reports a bill for the bought of Robert Guest, and a bill for the bengin

The clerk of the senate vestra the unitarity of the election districts in Fraderick, the bill for the rebel of Mary Maritt; the supplement to the act to authorne the levy cours of Baltimore county to levy a sum of money to complete the bridge over the Great Falls of Gunpowder at Meredith's Ford, and the bill to change the election districts in Baltimore county,

Mr Griffith reports a bill to lay out ground for a wharf and lumber yard on Stapleford's creek in Dorchester.

Thursday Jan 10. Mr. Porrest offered for consideration a order empowering the committee of grier-auces and rourt of justice to procure legal tes imony for and against Judge Shriver, to be produced before the house, in the inpeachment now prosecuting for misdemean-

or in affice
Mr. Bruce from the committee of ways
and means delivers the following report:
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

The committee of Ways and Means beg leave to report to the House of Delegates

Believing it to be their indispensable duty, as well as the mandate of wisdom and of sound policy, to public as well as in private file, at all times, but more especially the present to take a clear, just and comprehensive view of our situation, your committee now proceed to lay before you i plain e-limate of things, and to exhibit an examination into our treasury concerns. CAPITAL or FUNDS of the STATE.

Funded Fock of the U. S. 6 per \$133,717 83 cent stock. 3 per cent do. 335,104 24 Bank Stock 516,100 00 Road Stock 15,000 00 Stock in the Potomac compa-120,144.44 Stock in the Un on Manufac. turing company 10,000 00 Loan to the Potomac compa-30,000 00 Loanto Charlotte Hallschool 2,666 67 \$1,163,033 68 From which deduct the fol-

lowing items, estimated as unava.lable Stock in the Potomac compa-120,444 46 Loan to the Potomac compa-Stock in the Banks, the Manulacturing and road stock \$541, 100 deduct 1-3 180,366 67 Funded 3 per ent stock of the

States #335, 104 74, deduct 67,020 95 20 per cent 397,842 06

_ \$765,201 62 We deem it proper to present the aforegoing deduction, in order that, it may appear, what our legitimate and available capi-tal really is. The scale adopted, we presume, will not be considered as creating a heavier diminution in that capital than the state of things will warrant The three per cent stock is estimated at eight dollars, yet PERMANENT ANNUAL REVENUE.

For dividends on U. States, 6 per cent stock \$ 8,023 00 On 3 per cent stock 10,053 12 For dividends 25,354 67 on Bank Stock on loan to Charlotte Hall school 160 00 \$13,570 79 On Miscella-

eous branches of revenue, For debts installed and not installed 2,000 00 For fines, forfeitures, marri age and ordina-65,000 00 ry licences, &c. For composition on techeats and vacant land 500 00 For taxes on chancery & land

office proceed.

The balance

in the Treasury

1,000 00 38,500 00 \$82,070 75 To which add the amount received from the United States on account of supplies furnished the militia tast 4,916 38 wat

December 1821 5,721 54 10,637 87 892,708 G6 PERMANENT EXPENDITURES. For the civil

list Judiciary \$12,353 33 1-3 33,800 00 Expense of Ar-1,100 00 1,333 33 1-3

150 00 Expense 450 00 Expense hitentiary For the loss of 1517 and 1515 \$40,000 princi-pal, and \$2,400 interest Expense of nveying pub-

ot of a loan e Baltimore lorpital For extraordiy and unfore.

688,065 Deduct the loan of 1817 and 1818, principal amount 40,000 To be provided for \$47,085 51

35,000 00

180,794 17

Among the previous temperate, it will be observed we have placed the loan of 1817 and 1818, or debt to the Farmers Bank of 40,000 dollars. I me we did, it being due, and a claim upon the receipts into the trea early for the year 1823. But after making a deduction to this, it will be seen, we strike the deficit at upwards of 48,000 dollars. And here let it be observed; this does upto present the real deficit for its coduced in present the real deficit, for it is reduced up-wards of ten thousand dollars, by a balance from last year, and the receipt of a small sum, lately, from the United States. We sum lately, from the United States. We thus arrive at the true deficit, which is above 58,000 dollars, or to take the nearest round sum, say 60,000 dollars, and this may be set down under the existing receipts and expenditures, as an annual accruing deficiency.

and from the State. DEBTS DUE TO THE STATE.

Next we give a view of the debts due to For confiscated property \$87,280 81 Upen accounts 691 31 1,444 56 Specific sold Money lent Emissions of paper money of 6,270 91 lent out Indian lands 7,902 10 Vacant lands Allegany county 1,812 10 Taxes 143,453 35 Fines, forfeitures, marriage 79,841 62 Loan to St. Peters School, Bal-3,000 00 timore Interest on laan to the Potomac Company Supervisors of 8,850 00

the public roads 7,812 07 Poor House of Baltimore coun-10,066 67 Interest on the loan to Charlotte 80 00 Hall School 539,838 07 Deduct the following items supposed inva-For confiscat 75,165 76 ed property 691 31 1,444 46 Specifics sold Money loaned 1,229 67 Emissions of paper money of 1769 and 1773,

4,586 08 lent out Vacant land in Allegany county 276 56 140,817 82 Taxes Fines, forfei 52,680 96 Interest on the loan to the Potomac Company 8,850 00 Supervisors of the public roads 7,812 07 Poor House in Baltimore coun-110,066 67 Valid The above aum of \$55,816 71, consists of the

303,921 36 \$35,816 71 following, viz. For confiscat. ed property 12,115 05 Emissions of paper money of 1769 and 1773 1,374 83 Indian lands 7,902 10 Vacant lands Allegany county 1,535 54 2,635 53 Taxes Fines, forfeitures, marriage and ordinary li-. 27,163 66 censes, &c. Loan to Saint Peter's School in Baltimore 3,000 00 Interest on the loan to Charlotte Hall School 80 00

55,816 71 From this large amount, evidently due to the state, we cannot venture to say, that calculations ought to be-built upon a larger sum than that we distinguish as valid DEBTS DUE FROM THE STATE. For bills of

exchange out-Certificates 43,765 11 peract of Nov. Certificates 260 18

issued at gundry times, in-Oct, 1798 de 41,612 99 New, 1780 m int in

o sundry Nov 1798 The trustee

of the poor of A. A. county us claimed by them Balance due theU S.on the public ac-Balance due 2,127 97 civil list Judiciary Half pay list 16,825 99 Armourers Indian annui-Interest on 21 67 Liottery com missioners' & clerk Salaries to of-2,664 00 ficers and phy-1,048 34 tentiary Bacon's A bringement,

We state for an north seem capital surres of the Amora Amora Amora capital surres of the capital surres of the

Potos

onesett 60 00 From which deduct the fellowing on a suppose on they may not be manded. For amount certificates is

Bills of credit of June 1780 20,403 11 Bills of credit of May 1781 Certificate for the payjournal of accounts

Due for five months pay to the officers & soldiers, to 1st 4,694 33 Jan. 1781 Due sund for services on board of the barges in 1781 Due sundries, on the journals of accounts to 3,492 10 lat Nov 1780

Duesandries for claims against confiscated property, 3,626 37 Trustees the poor of A. 3,377 91 A county The U S. 151,640 00 Deduct the

following a. mount, cash being in hand to discharge them. For Bills of Exchange, Certificates of Civil List, Judiciary, &c 31,928 9

The above som of 49,411 the following items: of June 1780 including in-Oct 1798 Balances due to sundry persons for over payments on their bonds 1,499 02

49,411 56

Upon this sum, claimed from the !! we with equal confidence, me that the distinction and line drawn by us, will ultimately hold good.



1821, on theslike items as above in 1,927,700 39 Making a dif-421,098 25 per cest stock of transferre in 1617, in pay-436,000,00 Amount of 6 peri sent stock to the Potomac March 1814, per resolutions Nov. 1812, and 30 000 00 Dec. 1813 22

466,000 00 Amount of money received from the D. States on account of militia services dur ing the late war.

1818, Oct. 1st received \$10,000 00 40,000 00 100,0 0 00 Dec. 28 1821, Jan. 14 Dec. 6 4,916 33

9:9.620 54 Thus have we lain before you, as clear full and expressive an evidence of your mo and such as will enable you at a glance to embrace the ambject, and correctly to ap-Preciate our concluding recommendations. Suffer us to remark, that a negligent and in Mentire procedure, too long, and too often, have characterized the fiscal concerns of have characterized the fiscal concerns of have characterized the fiscal concerns of Maryland At different lines, and from the operation of various courses, portions of our capital have flown into the treasury. To the distinction, no attention appears ever to have been paid. It has been looked upon a Jucome, mixed with the general revenue, to applied, and thus, gradualit and impercepting flux our capital dwended down. A recent example of this, is furnished in the money repeal by the United States. It was a part of our capital that wont out, but when returned to us, this consideration was inattended to, and is became dissipated in acqual running expenditures. To sevent this, a recurrence to taution ought tobuse been had in due time, and hat for the accessive of the measure would have for held itself 'upon, the legislature, two or here years hack. This staywill no longer admit of gostponement, the obligation to take it, is imperative, and presents itself as apparent.

from the state

recomment. I reduction of the per diem al-lowance to the members of the general as sembly, and in certain salary officers under the government.

To dispersed, so light and trivial will be this tax, that your committee cannot and cipies the slightest marmur of complaint from the good and reflecting citizens of this state.

state

It is here proper to observe, that we should deem it neither prodent nor politic to stop at the precise point, yielding us the required sum to cover our annual wasse. The state about passes i fiself of an accumulating fame, and emotine sugmenting its depictation and its second to what it is a possible to what it is justified and thus interest equal to our demand; and thus interest equal to our demand; and thus of a still a person with another person in a still a person which, and the people relieved from its pressure still, and the people relieved from its pressure as a stiller, we should consider the second person in a stiller, we should consider its pressure as a stiller, we should consider its pressure as a stiller, we should consider its pressure as a stiller, we should consider the person of the stilled in the look for early to providing, a the distant time, but with interest if the state did not look for ward to providing, at no distant time, a surples, applicable to integral improvements Shall Maryland stumbers. Shall our eister attes on each wide of us, advance in the proud care, and will we, with folded arms, at and game, on, and bishold our ejves stripped of the maryland gas, that nature and nature's God, emphatically have said belong to us; Let us more before it is too late; let us tay the foundation for the intore impose tance and grandeur of our state; we shall tance and grandeur of our state; we awalt wealth; and let us never forget, that such to rest all our calculations for future

We presume, the for our future wants
We presume, the ill baneces Aary to borrow
twenty or thirty Diousand dollars in anticipation; and that it will be advisable to ap
point an agent, specially to look after the
debt due to the sace.

Bills founded on the above measures, will due time be laid on your table.

By order, T. E HAMBLETON Clk.

Friday, Jan 14. Mr. Maffitt reports unfavourably on the relition of Levi White of Cecil, which Mr Marriott reports that y on the petition of Wm D. Davidson

Mr. Snowden reports a supplement to the set to provide for a new assessment, and to appoint collectors of the county tax in and for the city and county of Baltimore Mr. Bruce reports a bill to authorise a lottery for the benefit of the Union Church in Tanky Town,

Mr A Spence reports a bill for the bene-fit of Elijah Melson of Worcester Mr Hardcastle reports a bill for the bene fit of Wm. Reed of Caroline.

Mr Craig reports a bill for the benefit of Mr. Bruce eports a bill to authorise a tottery for the benefit of St. Lucas Refo. in ed Charch at Union Town.

Mr. Weems reports a supplement to the act to ascertain and establish a divisional line between Anne-Arundel and Cal vert counties

The bill to provide for the building a bridge outr Bearer creek, in Washington county; the time of the relief of Ebenezer I Massey and was; the bill to lay ont a road in saltimora midty; the bill for the benefit of the heifs of Mary Logan; the hill for the revaluation of real and personal property in Cecil, and the bill incorporatine the Baltimore society for the encourage ment of industry were severally passed and

sent to the senate The bill to regulate the oath of office, was referred to the 1st day of June next, by the tollowing rate

Affirmative .- Messes Dorsey, Llewellin, Cannell, Harris, Hall, Marriott, Brown, Woodward, Woems, Jenifer, ,r delen, Gar mer, Rogerson, Orrick, Snowden, Loocker, man, Nabb, Martin, Ballard, Waiers, Sulivand, Livand, Travers, Maffitt, Craig, Culver, Lounikid, Nicholson, Moffitt, Prinell, It Kemp, igman, Forwood, Norris, Whiteford, Bowles, Gabby, Kershner, B. Forger, Days B. Hoffgan B. Forrest, Darne, Riggs, Davall, Hoffman

Ne alive Messrs, Speaker, Millard Maddox, Dalrymple, Sollars, Smith, T Maddox, Darrympie, Sonars, Smith, I Kemp, Dennis, King, Griffith, Williams, thew, Sembon Carroll, Hughes, Stevens, A. Spencer, Sence, Roley, Konnedy, Barney, Wester, Sprigg, Greenwell, Wy all-23.

Saturday, Jan. 12. Mr. Sanbbury obtained leave to report a further supplement to the act for the distri

aution of the school fund. Mr. Barney reports a further supplemen to the net to incorporate the stockholders of the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore

Mr Barney reports a further supplement to the act for extending North street, on the east side of Jones's Falls in the city of

Mr. Stevens reports a supplement to the act relating to constables bonds. -The clerk of the senate returns the bill to make valid a deed therein mentioned, rejected; and the bill forthe benefit of Mally Bateman, of Charles, passed Also, deli vers a bill for the establishment of a new tobacco inspection warehouse in the city of Battimore, and a bill to alter the time of

meeting of the general assembly of this Mr. Orrigoeports a bill to make valid a

The order offered a few days since by Mr. B. Forrest relative to Judge Shriver, was witndrawn and on motion by Mr. Dorsey,

Ordered, That the report made by the committee of grievances and courts of justice be recommitted to the said committee. with instructions to enquire and report if the sham Shriver, an associate judge of the fifth judicial district, has so misdemeaned himself in the office of j dge, as to render the governor requesting him to remove the

judge. Mr. Allen reports a bill to withdraw the donation now given an academy in Harfor and appropriate the same to the aducation of poor children in said acusty.

Mr. Brown reports a left for the supports of Edizabeth-White of Annu kaupdel.
Mr. Pigman reports a bill to reduce the pension list, and for other purposes.
Mr. Waters obtained leave to report a bill for the stoorery of small detailout of court, and for other purposes, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.
The clerk of the assembly the inding place in Somerest county the bill for the benefit of the trusteen of the Catholic Cathedral fit of the trusteen of the Catholic Cathedral church in Baltimore, and the supplement the of the trustees of the Catholic Cathedral church in Baltimore, and the supplement of the act to establish the Westminster Hant, severally passed the bill to make a like a deed, rejected; and the supplement in community missing missing the several acts relating to constables (see passed with smeadments. Also, delivers a communication from the executive, enclosing a communication from the executive, enclosing a communication made by the directors of the Pennication made by the directors of the Pennication cation made by the directors of the Penn, deal and dumb, and a resultion from the frustees of Rockhalt Academy; and returns a supplement to the act for the distribution of the tree school fand, passed with animal

ments, which were assented to.

Monday, Jan. 14:
A petition to Win Caton of Annapolis, to be referred sumpaid by him under an escheat waterage. From the Westminster, Taney town and Emmittsburg, turn piles road for allegents. pike road, for a lottery. From Anne Lain-hreth, of A. Arundel, for support. From Nancy Handy, of Warester, for a pention. From sondry druggists and apothecaties of Baltimore, to prevent hawkers or pedlas from mainfacturing, &c. any medicine. &c. any medicine. &c. from Joseph E. Bentle, for a special act of insolvency. From Peter Gebnart, for a persion From the Choptank Bridge Company, for a inpess of the law relieving Caroline county from expense. of keeping up the road to the same From Someret, to change the place of holding the el ction in the 3d district also for a bridge at White havenover Wicomico From John Jamison and others, to remove negroes into the state From the Chesageake Academy, to be incorporated From Harford, to ascer tain the divisional line between Cecil and Harford

Harford
The clark of the senate delivers a bill to alter a cer alter road in Harford—a, bill to make public to groads in Cecil—and a bill to make alterations in the election districts of Montgomery—Read.

The following bills were passed and sent to senate. For the relief of the heirs and senate of the Montgomery—Coherent Theory.

widow of John Vincent Contrey. The sopplement to the act for the benefit of Garri age Forest Academy To regulate the pay of the judges of the orphans court of So merset, which was amended to include Washington, Baltimore, Charles, St. Mary's, Frederick, Dorset and Talbot The further supplement to the act to erect a maret house in Hager's town For the bene fit of George and Will am Reed of Caro line. For relie! of Henry Truitt, of Wor cester For a wharf and tuchber yard at Stapleford's greek. To establish an addi tional warehouse in the city of Baltimore.

Tuesday, Jan. 15.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill for the benefit of John Jameson, passed with an amendment, which amendment was agreed to and the bill ordered to be en-

grossed.
Mr Forwgod delivers a favourable report on the petition of George W Brad ford: which was read

Mr. Dennis reports a bill to revive an act for the benefit of insolvent dehtors

Mr. Allen reports a bill to enable the commissioners of the town of Havre de Grace to hold a lot of ground; also a bill to regulate the fees of different officers in this state. licad.

A petition from John Jones of A Arun del, Teresa Mankin, of Charles, for a support From Robert Boone, of Virginia, to bring negroes into the state From Har ford, counter to that for a road from the Pennsylvania line to Rockford From Fre derick, for a State Bank From Port Tobacco, that commissioners may be chosen by the inhabitants; From John Smith, jun of Annapolis, to be compensated as

trumpeter to Capt Hall's troop The following bills were returned by the senate, passed: For the relief of the infant children of Levin H Campbell. The fur ther supplement to the act for distribution of a certain fund to establish free schools, For the improvement of the Susquehanna. Far the relief of Thos Henry and wife.

The hills to incorporate the Grand Lodge of Masons—for the benefit of Leonard Smith as I for the benefit of Leonard Smith as I for the benefit of Leonard Smith as I for the benefit of Leonard Leonard Smith as I for the benefit of Leonard L

ANOTHER MAIL ROBBERY The Philadelphia Franklin Gazette states that the way mail between New York and Phi'adelphia, was stolen from behind the mail-coach on the night of the 9th inst and every letter contained in the portmanteau broken open. The fragments of letters were found in a field about a mile from Princeton, New Jersey, and were sent to have been carefully collected and transmit ted to thei original places of destination, so far as they could be ascertained,

Nothing of value has escaped the hands of the robber, except two promissory notes amounting to 1,400 dollars. One hun dred dollars reward is offered for the appre hension and conviction of the offender. American.

From the Jamaica (L 1) Farmer of Jan 3
CONJUGAL FELICITY.

About three weeks since, a man who re-sides at Near Rockaway, hung his wife! she was discovered, while in this situation, by a family who resided in the house with them, out down, and after considerable exertion was resuscitated; the next day the husband compromised the affair with his wife, by purchasing a crape dress for her!! We are informed he had previously threat ened to kill her. No notice has as yet heen taken of this affair by the civil authority of Hempstead!

The above, we have from unquestionable authority, but think proper, for the pre-

On the 7th inst, the Bank of the United States declared a dividend of two per cent-um on its capital stock for the last six

in tor constantant; estolved, That appropriations of territo-or the purposes of education about he e to those states in whose favour no experipations have been made, cor-ording in a just proportion with those sofore made to other states in the Uni-Referred to a select committee.

PIRATES SENTENCED

As Savannah, on Friday the 28th insteady privaters, viz. John White, Kobert Wassalls, George Tacker, John Mart in Bierre Manrank, Solomon Lodowick. I homas Hall and John Dioval were called up to receive the sentence of the law, in the United States Circuit Court reld at that place, a motion was made by the connect for the account in arrest of indement, on the ground of informality in the indigement and agreement that the argument was overruled prencet but the aryument was overruled reperce; but the arrangent was overruled by jodge Johnson, who even proceeded to part the say what sellience if it said his adjustes have prisoners was short and north-died-but dis impression was prently height-ened by the feeling manner in which it was uttered. The occasion stone would render the solumn award of Justice an appeal more elequent in sabstance than in language The prisoners, it is added, felt it; due of them fainted aways with that sickness of the heart which shuts out nope; and, generally their langour of muscle and despairing looks evinced the horror of that trying moment. One man however, (Solomon Ecdowick) lutehed to his fate without any apparent e-motion, and when the first Wedvesday in April was named as the day of ignominion death, he emiled, and or retiring, declared he would de contented, if he could only be revenged on his accusers.

Another example will, we trust, be now made of the final result of guilty pursuits. Murder and piracy are deeds which all man killed must unite to execrate and punish Wretches whose actions throw them out of the pale of civilized society, should be cast away from its protection, and no false clemenry, no matural throli of pity, which rises waltimens at the prospect of their dreadful fate, should divert the sword of Justice rom its exterminating aweep. The seas have been command with the blood of the hon-est matter, and the wealth of the industri-ous merchant is scattered by the winds, or made be pinder and exciter to vice and vil lainv - Tie time to cruif the hydra and spare mankind '

Extract from the Me-sage of Gov. Parris

to the Legislainre of Maine. "It gives me anxiety to be obliged to inform you, that in consequence of the disa-greement of the American and British com missioners under the treaty of Ghent, in relation to the true boundary between the U. S. and British Provinces, the final division of the lands owned in common by this and the party state, will necessarily be de layed to a per od uncertain, though it is to be hoped not train. In addition to this, it is understood, hat the claims of the Bri tish Commissioners cover a tract of conn try heretofore confessedly belonging to this state, and over which it has exercised juris diction Although we have no reason to apprehedd that there will be any thing like agguiescence in this claim, but on the con trary that it will be resisted throughout as it has been at the threshol !, yet I submit to the legislature waether it ay not be well to request the particular attention of our senators and representatives at Washington to this subject, so far at least, as to collect the facts and transmit a statement for our information I view this as the more important, inasmuch as nei her the commissioner nor agent on the part of the U S. helongs to this state, and the subject in controversy is of consequence to us, both as respect

New-York, Jon 14.
Captain O'Boylo, from Havanoa, turnishes the following particulars of one of the most outrageous acts that have been heard of in the days of modern piracy -The particulars stated in the following let ter, were verified by cap'air Ricker him self, whom captain O'Bryan saw, and who informed that the pirates, to the number of dwelling Cape Antonio. The Liverpool Packet was from Rio Janeiro, bound to Havanna

Capt O'Bryan The hip Liverpool Packboarded on the 9th inst by a Columbian cruizer, and the passengers, 16 in number were robbed of every thing. The captain and crew were treated politely, although provisions, and did not pay for them, because, they said, they could not. The pas-sengers were Spaniards On the 16th, off Cape 5t Antonio, Cuba, she was again hourded by two piratical schooners; two barges, containing thirty or forty men, robhed the ves el of every thing moveable, even to her flags, rigging, one boat which happened to be affoat, and having a boy in

It who belonged to the ship.
They held a consultation whether they should murder the crew as they had done before or not-in the meantime taking the ship into anchoring ground. On bringing her to anchor, the crew saw a brig close : long side, burnt to the water's edge, and three dead bodies floating near her. The purates said, they had burn the brig the day before, and murdered all the crew! and intended doing the same with the They said, "look at the turtles." (meaning the dead bodies) you will soon he the same. They said the vessel was a Bakimore brig, which they had robbed and burnt and mus dered the crew, as before stated, of which there is little doubt Capt Ricker was most shockingly bruised by them He atripped himself in presence of myself and capt. Wilkinson, of the brig Maine from Philadelphia, and I never saw a man more The mate was hung till he was supposed to be dead, but came to, and is now alive. They told the captain they belunged to Regla, and should kill them all to prevent discovery. He knew the person who told them. There is no doubt that piratical wessels are sailing from this port weekly in the character of coasters. WILLIAM B SMITH.

Havara, Dec 23. 1821.

A correspondent of the Secatoga Santi nel relates as an extraordinary occurrence that a Mr. Warson, a respectable citizen of Waterford, lost a wife and three children, (one an infant) in March last; that he mar ried again in May, and has, within a tew days, lost another infant, thus having had in his family, within the short space of nine months and a few days, so marriage, two births, and five deaths. A. F. American.

Shorter Bran, and Horse Peed. is their New Warehouse on the wast, rhere persons may be supplied on the sost moderate terms January II. G. et J. BARBER.

Eor Sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT. Now occupied by Richard J. Brabb, esq. near the Bath Spring. Possession will be given on the 1st of November next. For tyrcher particulars and terms, apply to the aubscriber, living on the bend of the sern, or Robert Welch of Hen. esq. Annapolis. James Merchurh.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of By virtue of a decree will sell at public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 3 th instant, at 12 o'clock A. M. if fair, if not, the first fair stay thereafter, A Tract of Land called "Wayson's

Folly," Lying in the Swamp, in Anne-Arundet county, containing sixty six acres and two, thirds, which was mortgaged by John Way.

son to Nisholas Norman.
This land has a dwelling house on it, at present in the occupation of Abraham Parkinson; the other improvements not koon. this celebrated for good fishing and fowling, and fine cysters. The kerns of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bend, with two sufficient sarelies, for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, and on the payment of the purchase money, and the ratification of the sale, a deed will be given by the sub-

scriber to the purchaser, and his beirs.
NICHULAS BREWER, jun. Trustee. te.

Private Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of at private ale a part of a tract of land called Portland Manor, near Pig Point, containing 150 acres. It is in high cultivelion, and adaptel to the collivation of wheat, rye, oats, curn and tohacco. If more suitable to the purchaser, the subscriber will dispose of he whole tract of fend containing, 340 scies. There is on the premises every convenience necessary for farming, & it is well adapted to clover and plaister, and is in high cultivation, and has a large proportion of meadow land.

Meo. Several Valuable SLAVES, Girls and Boy Forterms apply to John Weekes.

T ke Notice.

All persons are forewarned hunting or gunning, or trespassing in any manner, on Horn Point. As the subscribers have suslained considerable damage from such, they are determined to prosecute all offenders. George Barber.

John T. Barber.

ATTENTION! A remable lot of NEGROES to sell, unusually low for cash. For faither particulars inquire at this office.

CABINET MAKING.

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church street, opposite the Post Office, having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carrying on the

Cabinet Making Business, &c. Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received.

He will likewise furnish and superintend

On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. He will also attend to the business of

Upholstering and Paper Hanging. JONATHAN WEEDON. 2nnapolis. Jan. 3, 1822

State of Maryland, sc. Inne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, January 1st, 1822.

On application by petition of Rebecba Watts, administratrix of Philip K. Watts, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, it's ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Mary-Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the Subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, bath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arondel county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Philip K. Watts, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All. persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warmed to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the anteceiber, at or before the let day of July rest, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, let day of January 1822.

From the New Humpshire Patriot ON SALT AS A MANURE. Within a few years, the farmers in England have paid considerable attention to the use of Salt as manure; and many of their agricul tural writers represent it as a valua-ble acquisition. They affirm it will prevent mildew, amut, and rust in the wheat, increase the quantity of the grain, and bring it to earlier maturity; and that it will destroy

weeds, worms, flies and insects. "Salt," says Mr. Hollingshead, will be found to be the cheapest, best and most durable manure, ever made use of."

"Salt," says Mr. Varley, "is the mother of all manures, as every kind of manure is higher or lower in value, according to the quantity of salt or nitre it is thought to have in it. Formerly salt was thought to be an impoverisher of land, but experience has taught us wisdom: it is now found to be otherwise, provided it is duly proportioned to the state the land is in, and mixed to mollify it, as follows: Take ten bushels of salt, and six bushels of dry ashes, and mix all together; then spread them on the land, and harrow them in with the seed: this is a sufficient dressing for an English acre, as it is better to repeat the dressing than to lay too much on at once. One particle incorporates and mollifies the other. Salt itself is rather too severe and harsh in its nature, & if laid on too thick. might prove of bad consequence: but if conveyed into the earth by a soapy smooth method, will prove the real enricher the earth wants to send forth vegetation; this dressing will last for three crops."

Salt, when used as a manure, operates as a stimulant. "It is," says Dr. Darwin, "a stimulus which excites the vegetable absorbent ves sels into greater action than usual; it may, in a certain quantity, increase their growth, by enabling them to take more pourishment in a given time, and perform their circulations and secretions with great

er energy." "Salt," says Sir John Sinclair, "if employed in large quantities, in its natural state, is hostile to vegetation, yet it operates advant gouly, in various ways, when judicious applied to arable land. In large quantities it has a tendency, like other excessive stimulants, to disorganize and destroy the vegetable substances with which it comes in contact; but in moderate quantities it promotes the growth of vegetables.

"It has been proved by Pringle and Marbride, that the salt will, in large quantities prevent putrefaction, out the same vident tendency to promote the process, when sed in small quantities. Hence the advantage of mixing it in moderate quantities with farm yard dung, and other animal and vegetable substances.

"A farmer mixed up a quantity of refuge salt with the earth taken out of water furrows, and anothportion of the same earth with lime. Of the two, the vegetation of that part of the field which had the salt compost laid upon it, was by far the healthiest and most vigorous.

"Salt destroys vermin in the ground, by making them void the contents of their bodies, such evacuations being too powerful for them to withstand. It has this addition al advantage, that the vermin thus become food for these very plants, which otherwise they would have destroyed."

The benefit of salt as a manure, depends very much upon the quantity and manner of using it. Before it is used, particularly for a top dressing, it should be pulverized very fine. There should be a less quantity sowed on the acre for top dressing than on plowed land; and and more on cold wet land, than on that which is dry and warm. As a top dressing for pisture, two bushels to the acre will answer; but on mowing lands, double that quantity may be safely used; as t = soil in the field is more open and loose, the salt will more readily mix and incorporate with it. When you sow the salt with the grain, six bashels to the acre will not be too much. Here it will destroy the worms & clear the ground of weeds, and prepare it for, as well as afterwards promote the growth of, the grain and the grass. I'wo or three bushels sowed to the acre in the spring, on the land before harrow-

ing, that is to be planted with Indi- | Dissolution of Partnership. an corn, will reply the expense. I have seen the account of an experi-ment of sowing at the rate of fifteen bushels the acre, on a meadow which bore nothing but flags; the first year it killed the flags, the second the land bore nothing, not evenweeds; but the third, and succeeding years, it yielded great crops of

REMOVAL.

J. WATERS, & SON, Have removed their Saddle and Harness Manufactory, to the about lately occupied by John N Stewart, in Church street, where they offer for sale a handsome assortment of articles in their line, very low for cash, and hope to receive. (as they shall endeavour to merit,) a continuance of public patro-

N B. All persons indebted to the firm, are earneatly requested to mark ayment before the first of March next.

Annapolis, Jan. 10, 1822,

REMOVAL.

WM. R. THOMPSON Respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has removed his

BOOT & SHOE Manufactory to the Shop one door be low Mr J. Weedon's dwelling house, and opposite the Post Office, in Church street, where they can be accommo dated in the first style, or in such manner as they may think proper to direct. While thankful for the encouragement he has received in time past, he solicits a continuance of the

He has furnished himself with a stock of leather of a superior quali ty, and has engaged in his service se veral first rate workmen. Annapolis. Jan. 3, 1822.

Reduced Prices.

The subscriber, in consequence of the reduced prices of the market, has determined to make a correspondent reduction in his prices. Hereafter his charges will be-

For Cutting Hair, 12 1 2cls.

Except in cases where gentlemen require him to attend at their lodgings; in such cases his former are will be adhered to. JAMES DLLAND. Church-st, Annapoli, Dec. 20

New & Cheap Goods. NICHOLAS J. WATKINS, Respectfully informs his friends and

the public, that he has received a large and general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSINERS, VEST. INGS,

And every article suitable for Gentlemen's Dresses,

Which he will be happy to make up in the most fashionable style, and on the shortest notice, to those who will favour him with a call at his shop, two doors above Mr J. Hughes's, formerly ccu pied by Mr. John Munroe, to which he has lately removed.

Gentlemen disposed to urchase bar-gains are invited to give him a call Oct. 11

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale on Friday the 1st day of Februa ry next, on the premises, a Farm on the head of Severn, containing about three hundred acres of land This farm binds on the public road, leading from Baltimore to Annapolis, the dwelling house and, out houses are large and commodious, having been heretofore used as a Tavern, and well known by the name of Mrs. Urkuharts Tayern. The land is well wooded and adjoins Severn River. The subscriber will also offer at the same time and place, part of a tract of land, called Abington, containing about fifty seven and 3.4th acres . On this fand there is a dwelling house and other necessary out houses.

There will also be sold at the afore. said time, stock of various kinds, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture. Also for a term of years, six negro girls, from 10 to 16 years of age. The terms which will accommodating, will made know on the day of sale.

Jan. 10

Flour, Wheat, &c.

H. H. WOOD,

Flour and Commission Merchant No 148, Market st. Baltimore, is daily receiving from Frederick and Washing. ton counties large supplies of Flour clear of garlick, and warranted good which he will sell to Families, Bakers and Shippers, by wholesale or retail, as chenp as can be got in the city. Like-wise respectfully informs the Farmers in general, that he will sell at the highest cash prices any quantities of Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats, for one quarter per cent commission, and Pork for 2 per cent, commission. Farmers that send large quantities of grain to the Baltimore market will find it much to their advantage by sending it to the subscriber, who will pay panctual atten tion to their business.

H. H. W.

The partnership heretoftre existing between George and John Barber has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorized to adjust the concerns of said firm. concerns of said firm.

George Barber, John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c. are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery

They have an Extra SCHOONER which will take and carry Freights to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office. May 17.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE MINEIR_TAILOR, Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has removed

his Shop, One door below the Post Office. Where he has on hand a general sup-

FALL & WINTER GOODS. Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Cords and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, at a short notice, and on accommodating terms. Those who wish to purchase bargains, will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

Annapolis, Nov. 8 LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office Annapolis, 1st January, 1822.

Jemes Modford Mrs Louisa C Mead

Col James Nabb Damei Nathews Mrs Rebecca Newton

Moses Orme P

Elijah Pennigton Philip Pindell Wim Pellard Thos Pollard Betsey Parker John Philips R

Elijah Redmond Mrs Sarah Richards Gen S Ringgold Anthony Robertson John Rogers

Abijah Smith Leonard Scott T

Sarah Simmer Wm Sommers

John Tidings

John Thompson, Printer Martin Techndy Philip W Thomas 2 Francis Van Nea James Zacharii

James McCuiloh Elizabeth Matthews Wm Mirdoch Tho Moore Mrs Asin Nerrican Tilghman Moebee Joseph McPherson Wm Malloney Wm Merrick Juseph Mayo C H Mills James Modford A R W Armstrong Stephenson Archer Amon Ames

Samuel Heimear Mrs Saruh W Bordley Rev Bazil Barry James F Brice Page Hall Francis Bamfield

Levi Chaney John Connell John Connell Mr Clayton Mons Cherbert John Cordery Wm Combs Wm Carmschael Milton Colbarn

Walter Dorsey John W Durail 2

Benjamin Griffith Mrs Gray Mrs Sarah Gallaway Miss Catharine Gwin Capt C L Gantt Miss A O Gibent 2

Min Elizabeth Harrison Thus W Hall Thos W Hall
George Howard of Brice
J Hunter
Rev. Thos Howell
Rebecca Hull
Freekel Hopkins
Miss Lucy D Hall George Hagarth R Hammond James Hanson Miss P O Haddaway Miss Ann L Harwood Mas Priseilla Hall Mr Hone

Mrs Mary Jarvis

R R Charles O Kelly Bernard R C O Kelly Philip G Leebleitner Wm M Landsdale M

Peter Melinan Jan 3.

W
John M Welch
Mrs Sarsh Welch
Henry Welch
Henry Welch
Beal Winterson
Mr Whiffin
Leonard Warkins
John N watkins
Miss Amelia Whitaker
Mrs Ann Wheterwft
Walter Wywill
John Wilhams
Mrs Ellen Walker
John Weedon
John Wellen Wilson
Sarauet Wier
Capt Wilson

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court. December 20th, 1821.

On application by petition of Ba ruch Fowler, administrator de bonis non of Samuel Minakey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and American Baltimore.

THOMAS H. HALL, Reg. Wills. A. A. County

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arun del county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, n Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Samuel Minskey, late of Appe-Arundel county, deceased. All persons hav ing claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same. with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of December 1821. BABUCH FOWLER. Adm'r. D. B. N.

Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be extraord to public sale in Thursday the 28th instant, at Mr. James Hunter's tayers, in the city of Astrapolis, all the right, title, interest and estate to Henry Shriver, in and to a House and Louistated on Elic Ridge, beized and taken as the property of the said Shriver, and will be sold to astray a deal on Philip Keeler Executor, of Jacob Keeler Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for Cast.

Bear Galilier, Late Cast.

By virtue of a writ of fiert facial from Anne Arundel county court, and to me di rected, will be exposed to public sale of Topesday 24th instant, at Mr. Janus 11th ter's taveto, in the city of Annapolis, that tract or parcel of land lying in Ann Amindel county, called "Snowders Ad-Acundel county, called "Snowden's Addition to Huntington Quarter," containing one thousand acres more one less, Standard taken as the property of Gerard H. Snowden, and will be sold to satisfy a debt doe Rezin Hammond Executor, of Matchias Hammond Salam commence at 12 o'clock—for Cash

Braj. Guither, L. Shif. A. A. C. January 3, 1822.

CAUTION

All persons are forewarded bunting with dog or gun, or i any way tree passing on the Fe m of Mr. William Steuart, called Aberdeen, on South River. Offenders will be dealt with according to law.

Henry Hunter, Versecr.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Jenuary 3, 1822,

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Darber, & Co. has been mutually dissolved, All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle either by bond or note on or before 1st December next and those who have claims against said firm are requested to present them for payment to John Miller, jun who is authorised to adjust and settle the concerps of said firm. In Mr. Miller's absence, either of the aforesaid firm will be duly authorised to adjust and settle accounts.

Geo. Rarber, Juo. T. Barber, Adam Miller, John Miller, jr. Annapolis, 5tle Oct. 1821

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber intends to apply by petition, in writing, to the honoura ble the justices of the county court for Anne Arundel county, to be held at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday in April next, for a commission to mark and bound all the follow ing tracts or parcels of land, of which the subscriber is seized, lying and being in Anne Arundel county and state of Maryland, known by the name of Bear Hills," "Benson's Request," "Boyce Beginning," and "Robert's Lot," whereof all persons in any wise concerned or interested are hereby desired to take notice.

Thomas Worthin ton, of Nichs.

Dec 20.

NOTICE.

ADAM & JOHN MELLER. Having purchased of George & John Barber, & Co. their well selected

STOCK OF GOODS, offer them for sale (at their old stand) on the most reasonable and accommo dating terms for cash, or to punctual dealers at short dates. Oct. 11, 1821.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben. Respectfully informs the voters of Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of said county, at the sheriffalty election held in 1824. Annapolis, Oct. 25.

A COACH FOR BALTIMORE

Commenced running on Tuesday first January, and will continue through the winter on Tuesdays and Satur days, starting from Mrs. Robinson's and Mrs. Daloy's at 9 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Barnum's Hotel the same afternoons. Pare and allowance of baggage

same as in mail line. For seats please apply at Tr. Goo Shaw's store, Church stre Annapolis, Jan 3.

Just Published

And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store-price 25cts The Constitution of Maryland, To which is prefixed,

The Declaration of Rights-With the amendments lografted therein

PRINTING Of every description, neatly ex scuted at this Office.

apply of Pepper's Best P December 5, 1821.

New Goods,

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BASIL SHEPBARD

MERCHANT TALLOR

Church-Street, Opposite M. J. Hugher Respectfully informs his frie and the public, that he has supp himself with a new and select ass ment of

Fall Goods,

Consisting of best Blue, Black, srown, Claret, and Drab Cloths, and Brown, Claret, and Drab Cloths, and superior a sortment of Cassimeres, Desinets, Vestings and Gords of all kinds. All of thich be will make up on the shortest notice, and on the section of and accommodating and the also can be a

NOTICE.

The Committee of Claims will a every day during the present session from 9 o'clock A.M. until 3 o'clock

On. S. Hodgkin, clk. Dec. 13 1821 G. F. TEUTO,

Respectfully gives notice to the Cal-

zens of this place, and its vicinity, that he has commenced the business of A CONFECTIONER

opposite Mrs Robinson's Boarding house, in the upper end of the building occupied by Mr. G. I. Gramore. where every article in that line can be

had in the nicest state, and on the most reasonable terms. Family Parties, Balls, &c. can be furnished in the genteelest style, at a short notice. Shop-keepers will be supplied at the Baltimore prices.

He likewise carries on the BREAD

and Biscuit Baking Business, and willgladly furnish such families asmay for your him with their custom, with brend and Biscuits.

He has on hand, and will constantly keep for sale, Raisins, Almonds, Oras ges, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Wallasti, Best Spanish Cigars, and an assortment of Sugar Toys, Apples, Cranberris, Limes, an assortment of Wax & Glass Beads, Miniature Pictures, in gilt frames, representing naval victories of the last war, Lace Shirt Buttons, Dell Faces, and an Elegant Rifle, which he will sell cheap for cash, & some other

He solicits a share of the public's support, of which he will endeavour to prove himself descrybes.

Annapolis, December 13th, 1821

Andrew Nicholls,

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the conf Annapolis, that he is a candidate for the Sheriffalty of said county election of October 1824.

JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, THE FIRST VOLUME OF HAR-RIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS Of Cases Argued and Determined in the

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive, PRICE-\$6 50. Sept. 27.

The Euterpeiad.

The first volume of the Euterpeied or Musical Intelligencer and Ladles Gazette, ended in April. The 2d volume has commenced, much improved and considerably enlarged, comprising 8 quarto pages with a sheet of music in every number, and is published semimonthly on Saturday's, at three dollars per annum, by

John R. Parker, No. 2, Milk at Bostott Nov. 8.

NOTICE.

The Committee of Grievaness

Court of Justice, will sit every day or ring the present accelent from 90 die A. M. until 3 o'clock P.M. COMMITTEE.

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PRINTED AND PURIASHED

AT JONAS GREEN, CRUBCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price-Three Dollars per Annum.

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TO,

To the People of the United States. In my last communication to you, I enhat the laws which had been passed for the stinguishment of the public debt, and solnuly consecrated to that object, had been in in grand and set at naught by those bounded duty it is, "to take care bat they are faithfully executed." If I am group in aging this, let the contrary be own. I will yield to superior argument, nd to resson; but it is no answer nor argunent, to say, that the receipts into the trea-ury have been insufficient to pay all the lemands against it. I contend, that the emands against it. I contend, that the pecific appropriation of ten millions of dol-ars, for the purpose of paying the interest and reimbursing the principal of the public lebt, has a priority or preference over oth appropriations, according to the law, as now stands; and that it was illegal to take om this appropriation, any money. for e purpose of applying it to other objects expenditure. I contend further, that it t competent even for Congress, without mmitting a palpable and violent breach of e national faith, to direct any part of the plus of the sinking fund to be applied to her objects, unless war shall occur with cy alone, they may direct any surplus the sinking fund to be applied to other bjects of the public service—(see 7th of he act of 3d March 1817, establishing the nking fund, which is in these words: Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent the Congress of the S. if war shall occur with any foreign wer, from applying to any object of pubservice, any surplus of the amount here appropriated to the sinking fund, which may be left in any year, after paying the inerest and principal which may be actually lue and payable by the U States in confornity with their engagements; nor shall any hing in this act be construed to repeal, af-er or affect any of the provisions of any former act, pledging the faith of the U.S. o the payment of the interest or principal of the public debt; but all such payments hall continue to be made at the time hereofore appointed by law, excepting only as before provided, that no payments shall be made on certificates which have become is an expressed and solemp pledge made by Congress to the nation at large and to the public creditors, that even the surplus of the sinking fund shall not be ued for any other purposes than those for which it is pledged and appropriated, excepting only in the event of a war taking place between the U States and a foreign ower It is scarcely necessary to inform you, that any surplus of the sinking fund must arise either from the circumstance of the public securities being higher in price than the commissioners of the sinking fund are authorised to purchase, or where there is no stock which can, consistently with the terms of the loan, or with the provis ions of the law creating it, be paid or re-deemed. The commissioners of the sink ing fund are bound by law to apply the ten millions annually appropriated, 1st to the payment of the interest and principal which may be actually due and payable by the U. States, in conformity with their engage ments; and 2d, to the purchase of the debt of the U. States, at the prices fixed by law e excuse which has been given by the Executive branch of the government for unlawfully applying the surplus of the sink ing fund to other objects of the public nervice is, not that "war has occurred with a ny foreign power," which is the only possible legal can exhibit can exist for the diversion of the und from its legitimate object, but for pasons like those set forth in the annual report of the Secretary of the treasury on the state of the finances, dated Dec. 10, 1819. He says: "After paying the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, and redeeming the remainder of the Louisina stock about \$2.500, 00 of the sinking fund will remain without application, if the price of the public stock should prevent its purchase." He their goes on further to state, that in 1821, '22 and '23, the average sum of \$5,000,000 of the sinking and will also remain without applicaportion of the sinking fund which, on account of the price of the public stock, may remain unemployed in the hands of the commissioners, to other branches of public expenditure, if allowable under the act making the appropriation, would only postpone the period at which additional impositions would be required to meet the public expenditure. Such an application would also have the effect of ultimately retarding the redemption of the public debt." This is all very correct as regards the powers of Congress, or of the administration; to mis apply the money appropriated and pledged or the redemption of the public debt But let us examine that part of the report which relates to the surplus of the sinking fund, and which we are told will remain "without application," or, in other words, which could not, under the provisions of the law,

the public debt. By the act incorporating the Bank of the U. States, individual subscribers are au thorized to make payments of their respecrievances a tive supscriptions, to a certain extent, in the from any day funded debt of the U States; and the 5th sect of the act of incorporation declares, "that it shall be lawful for the U. S. to pay and redeem the funded debt subscribed to the capital of the said Bank fat certain spe cified rateal in such sums and at such times as shall be deemed expedient." Whether he whole of the stock thus subscribed, has been paid off, kam not able, just now, to say; not having the means by me to asceract, the Secretary of the treasury is author fred to subscribe to the capital stock of the

be applied towards the extinguishment of

Bank, in behalf of the U. S. 70,000 shares amounting to 7 millions of dollars payable in Gold or silver coin, or in stock of the U.S. bearing an interest of five per cent per annum; which stock was made 're-desmable in any sums, and at any period the government shall deem fit." The act incorporating the Bank, was passed April 10, 1846. The law which established the present sinking fund of ten millions per ann. was passed 3d March 1817; the latter part of the 3d sect. of which act is in these words: "And the commissioners aforesaid [the commissioners of the sinking fund] are authorized and directed to apply the sums by this act appropriated to the pur-chase and redemption of the public debt holden by the Bank of the U. States, if not otherwise to be obtained on the terms stated in this act." That is to say, if the pub-lic debt could not be procured or purcha-sed at the prices which the law authorized the commissioners of the stoking fund to gire, then they were directed to apply the sum remaining in their hands, after pay ing the prior demands on the sinking fund to the purchase and redemption of the pub lie debt holden by the Bank of the U. S." Has this been done? Let the Secretary of the treasury answer the question But every body knows that it has not.

Again: A remnant of the loan authorized by the act of the 31st May 1796 (vol. 3, p 353) and which was payable the ist of Jan 1820, yet remains unpaid. And further-more, the sum of \$2,000,0 0, borrowed under the provision of the act passed I th May, 1820, altho' reimburseable at the pleasure of the U.'S. remains unpaid - notwithstanding the commissioners of the sinking fund are directed by the law under which this loan was obtained, "to cause to be applied and paid out of the said fund, yearly such sum and sums as may annually be ne cessary to discharge the interest accruing on the said stock, and to reimburse the

Comment on these facts cannot be neces ry Incapacity, culpable negligence, or something worse, must, one would be led to suppose, exist to an extraordinary and larming degree, in our public departments.

The truth is, that the trite saying, "what is every body's business, is nobody's business. applies with great force to most of our public matters though I do not wender that even men of lessure and ability should be deterred from making investigations with a view to wholesome results; since so many things in our public offices, though plain and simple in their nature, are wrapt up in useless and mysterious forms; and thus as it would seem, purposely kept from public view and examination. With the aid of Heaven and a good constilution, I shall endeavour to develope some of these mysterious proceedings; in doing which, I shall calculate on obtaining the approbation, if not the co-operation of eve ry good citizen

A Native of Virginia.

From the Zanesville Espress. OI DON'T CARE

My mother said to me once, when I was ny moner said to me once, which is was quite a lad, "Humphrey, bye and bye you will be a man; what do you think will become of you, when you will be obliged to provide for yourself?" "I don't care," said

Never while I live shall I forget the expression of the good o'd lady's countenance at that moment With all the nat ral soli citude of a parent for the luture welfare of an only son, speaking from her eyes, she regarded me steadfastly for some moments and then said, in a tone which can never be eradicated from my memory, "Humphrey. never utter that sentence again As you value your own happiness, and your fu ture prospects, guard against that expres

I was sometime at a loss to know why so strong an injunction was given against the utterance of a sentence, which I had been which was in every body's mouth My mother, however, gave no explanation, and left me to learn from experience, the truth

In my journey through life, the early les sons of my parent have been of infinite service to me, and learned me to draw con clusions from circumstances, among which

are the following: -When I see a man possessed of all the qualities necessary to render him an esteemed, respectable and useful member of so e ety, rioting in floods of inebrity, and wringing from the anguish stricken bosom of a tender wife, the bitterest pangs of penu ry, I involuntarily conclude that he has adopted "I don't care," for his motto, and is determined to quaff the poisonous draught, until he has brought himself to a level with the brute creation, and buried what few remaining cares may possess his mind, in the oblivion of continual intoxication.

When I see a human being dragged be fore a tribunal o' justice, to receive his sentence for the commission of some crime, methinks the culprit thus arraigned, might, by viewing his past conduct, trace the cause of this punishment to the too fre quent use of this sentence.

When I see a young man, possessed of all the qualities which nature can bestow, spending his time and fortune in the fantas tic rounds of fashion and extravagance, and strenuously refusing the entreaties of his friends, to pay more attention to the im provement of his mind, I am led to think that that young man is endeavouring to forget the past, and "don't care" for the

Lastly, when I see a man, perhaps trem bling on the awful verge of a still more aw ful eternity, scoffing at religion, and dis daining saint like admonitions, I at once say to myself, that man "dou't care" what will become of him, when he shall be called upon to render up his accounts of earth-HUMPHREY DOBBINS

As the happiness of man depends altogether on the sentiments and habits he acquires from those by whom he is surround ed in early life, and as any sentiments and habits may be given to all infants, it is of pri mary importance to attend to the develope ment of the infant faculties, and to the con duct of those with whom they associate, so that no pernicious habits be acquired, and that those sentiments and habits, should be inculcated which can contribute to happi

THE SUN.

To meditating on the wonderful works of God, the first object which generally strikes the attention, is that glorious luminary the sun. Is appears to dwell in the heavens as in a grand pavillion. The form of it is searly, if not quite, spherical. Its magnitude is great indeed! The diameter of it is computed to be \$90,000 miles, which is more than equal to a hundred diameters of our earth. But what its substance is, whether it is liquid or a selid globe, who can tell? The general opinion, however is, that it is a body of fire, that the heat of it is preit is a body of fire, that the hest of it is pre-rerved by its prodigious bulk, and that light and heat are emitted from it, as from an enormous mass of red hot from Others sup pose it affords us light without possess ing any great internal heat, and that its beams become hot, with us, by mixing with

our atmosphere

The distance of the sun from our earthly abode is truly astonishing; it being more than eighty millions of miles! a distance so than eighty millions of miles! a distance so prodigious, that a cannon ball, flying at the rate of four hundred and eighty miles an hour, would not reach us in nin teen years; and yet the rays of light which issue from it, are said to be no longer than seven or eight minutes in their passages of apidity so atherndous as to be manly, equal to seven times the circumference of, our world in a moment. Our merciful Creator has placed the world at the most convenient distance. the world at the most convenient distance from the sun near enough to be sufficiently warmed by it, yet not so near as to be con-sumed. The sur is now generally acknowledged to be in the centre of our system, it does not perform a circuit round the earth as, from appearances, we should naturally conclude, and a. the ancient philosophers supposed: - it revolves only around its own axis; and does this once in the space of 15 days 6 hours The causes of eclipses is obvious; when the moon passes between the earth and the sun it is eclipsed. When the earth interposes between the moon and the sun then the moon is eclipsed, and this is only at the time of full moon,

Who can think of the bulk of the sun without calling to mind its glorious Creator? "With what an august conception does this furnish us of he works of the Creator! Thousands of thousands of suns attended by ten thou-and times ten thousand worlds, all in rapid motion, ver salm, regu lar and harmonious, invariably keeping the paths prescribed to them and those worlds peopled with myriads of intelligent beings! O how great, how wise, how good must He be, who made and governs the

CROMWELL'S VIGILANCE. Oliver Cromwell carried the system of espionage to a perfection which it never attained in England, either before or since There was not the smallest incident that befel king Charles II. in his exile, but Crom well knew it periectly well. A gentleman, who had served the unfortunate Charles I desired leave of Cromwell to travel, and obtained it on condition that he would not ee Charles Stuart. On arriving at Copromise, and sent a message to the exiled king, requesting that he might wait on him in the night, which was granted Having discoursed fully on the affairs of his mis sion, he received a letter from the king, which he concealed in the crown of his hat.

and then took his leave On his return to England, he waited on Cromwell with confidence, and being asked if he had punctually performed his promise, he said he had "But," said (Cromwell, you spoke to Charles Stuart" This unexpected question startled him; and Crom-well proceeding, asked him what he said to him? To which the gentleman answer ed "Nothing, at all "But did he not send a le'ter by you? replied the Crotector. The gentleman denying this also, Cromwell ook his bat from him drew out the letter and had the infortunate messenger committed to the tower

SINGULAR.

Extract of a letter from the Rev Mr Hughes, to the Kev. Mr. Bonwicke, dated, Jesus College, Cambridge, Jan. 9, 1707:
"One Mr. Shaw, formerly tellow of St John's, and late Minister of a college living Souldern) within 12 miles of Oxford, as he was sitting one night by himself, smoking a pipe and reading, observed somebody to open the door; he turned back and saw one Mr Nailer, a fellow-collegian, an intimate friend and who had been dead five years. come into the room; the gentleman came in exactly in the same dress and manner that he used at college Mr Shaw was something surprosed at first, but in a little time recollecting himself, he desired him to sit down, upon which Mr Nailer drew a chair, and sat by him. They had a conference of about an hour and an half; the chief of the particulars were these: He told him that he was sent to give him warning of his death, which would be in a very short time; and, if I mistake not, he added, that his death would be sudden . He meation ed likewise several others of St. John's particularly that famous Anchard, who is since dead. Mr. Shaw asked if he could not give him another visit He answered, No, alleging that his time allotted was but three days, and that he had others to see who were at a great distance. Mr Shaw had a great desire to enquire about his present condition, but was afraid to mention it, not knowing how it might be taken. At last he expressed himself manner; "Mr Nailer, how is it with you in the other world?" He answered, with a brisk and cheerful countenance, Very Mr. Shaw proceeded, and asked Are there any of your old friends with you? He replied, 'Not one.' After their dis went out. Mr. Shaw offered to go with him out of the room, but he beckoned with his hand that he should stay where he was -Mr Nailer, seemed to turn into the next room, and so went off. This Mr. Shaw the next day made his will, the conference had so far effected him-and not long after being taken with an apoplectic fit, while reading the divine service, he fell out of the deak, and died immediately after. He was ever looked upon to be a pious man and a good scholar—only, some objects, that he was inclinable to melancholy. He told this story himself to Mr. Groves, fellow

of St. John's, and a particular friend of his, and who lay at his house last summer. Mr. Groves, upon his return to Cambridge, hist with one of his college, who told him that Mr. Anchard was dead, who was particularly mentioned by Mr. Shaw. He kept the business secret, till hearing of Mr The is a person far enough from inventing such a story—and he tells it in all the com planies without any manner of variation — We are mightily divided about it in Cam bridge; some heartily embracing it, and others rejecting it as a ridiculous story, and the effect of spleen and melanchaly. For my own part, I must acknowledge myself one of those who believe it, having not yet met with any thing sufficient to invalidate

it As to the little sceptical objections that are generally used upon this occasion, they tem to be very weak in themselves, and will prove of dangerous consequences i applied to matters of an important nature."
[This story mas noticed in the letters of another pions divine (the Rev. Mr. Tur-ner) about Cambridge, who deemed the facts spast all doubt, observing that Mr. Nailer had the character of a downright honest, good natured men, and a good scholar He drank a glass of claret pretty frequently, yet I believe very rarely to excess '-Late London paper.

From the New York Statesman HONOUR TO THE BRAVE.

We are indebted to the politeness of a friend in this city, for a view of the rich & elegantsword presented Commodure M. Donough, by the crew of the U States ship Guerriere, while in the Mediterranean. This superb sword, which far exceeds any thing of the kind we have ever seen, was ma ofactored by Richard Clarke & cons,

Cheapside, London, and cost 300 guiness. The scabbard is of the finest polished steel, richly embossed with gold, and ornamented with a great variety of appropriate emblems. On one side of the scabbard, enwreathed in gold, is the inscriptionap ain Thomas M. Donough - 5th July, 18 9 "-On the other side of it there is a beautiful representation of the battle on Lake Champlain, with the inscription-

The guard is in the form of a cinnon which s also of gold—the hilt of ivory. mounted with a golden eagle, of superior workmanship, with a wreath upon its head, and holding a chain in its beak. The blade is of burnished steel, on one side of which is an inscription, No mpressments'
—On the reverse, Maintain your rights.'

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-TIVES,

Friday, Jan 11. The house then proceeded to the conside-ation of a resolution, submitted sometime ago, by Mr Walworth, directing the com mittee on military affairs to inquire into parts of the ration to the soldiers, so as to omit or to reduce the quantity of spi rituous liquors it contains

The question was then taken on the resolution, and it was agreed to without a di

Mr. Condict submitted for consideration

he ollowing resolution.

Resolved, That the committee on the idiciary, be instructed to inquire into the apediency of providing by law for the de cision of territorial or other controversies between states, in such manner as is authorised by the constitution of the United

The resolution was agreed to without opposition or dehate

On motion of Mr Campbell, of Ohio, the house agreed to take up the considera tion of the bill relative to the apportion ment of representatives in congress under the census of into, and thereupon resolv d itself into a committee of the whole on that subject, Mr. Smith of Md in the

Mr Campbell moved to strike out the word "forty" and to insert in heu thereof the words "forty-two" so as to make . ,000 inhabitants the ratio of future repre

Mr. Lowndes adverted to the situation of fouth Carolina in relation to the subject before the house. It was known that the returns of the census of Kershaw district had not been made. It was desirable that a full and equitable apportionment should take place, and with every deposition to consult the convenience of other states, he lelt it his duty to move that the committee rise and report, for the purpose of giving time for the returns to be made of that dis trict.

This motion was withdrawn by Mr. L but renewed by Mr. H. Nelson and finally agreed to

The subject of apportionment was, on motion of Mr. Campbell, made the order of the day for Tuesday next. Adjourned till Monday.

Monday, Jan 14.

Mr. Sargeant from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill to provide for delivering up persons held to labour or ser vice in any of the states or territories, who shall escape into any other state or territo ry-which was twice read and committed

Mr. Rankin, from the committee on pub lic lands, reported a bill to authorise the s ate of Illinois to open a canal through the public lands connecting the Illinois river with Lake Michigan, which was twice

read and committed

Mr Nelson of Mil after adverting to the importance of the subject of the motion which he had laid on the table some days ago, proposing the appointment of a committee to consider the expediency of make ing appropriations of public lands for the purposes of education in the old states, and to the fact that it had received the approbation of several states, and therefore was entitled to the serious attention of this house, moved that the beme should now proceed to the consideration of that motion

After some debate the house adjourned without taking the question.

Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Mr. Gocke, from the committee volutionary pensions, reported a bill sup-plementary to the act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval ser-vice of the United States in the revolution-

Twice read and committed. On motion of Mr. J. T. Johnson, of Ky. the house agreed to consider (ayes 69, noes 19,) a resolution by him submitted on a former day, directing the committee on military affairs to anquire into the expediency of establishing a national manufactory of arms, &c. on the western waters; and the same was thereupon adopted.

Mr. Condict laid on the table the follow-Resolved, That the president of the U. 5 be requested to communicate to this hous such information as he may possess, and which may not be improper to communicate, in respect to any outrages and abuses committed upon the person of the officers or crews, of the American vessels at the Havanna, or other Spanish ports in America, also whether any measures have boest. adopted under Spanish authority, tending to punish, restrain, or countenance, either such personal outrages or piratical depre-dations upon the property of our merchants; also, whether in the opinion of the presiden', any further legislative provisions may be necessary to enable the executive more effectually to protect our rights from simi-

lar aggressions. Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the treasury depart-ment, in compliance with a call of the house, transmitting a statement shewing the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands in the states of Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, from the several periods requir-

On motion of Mr Cooke, the commu-nication was ordered to be laid on the table and printed

On motion of Mr. Mercer, it was Resolved. That the committee on the suppression of slave trade be instructed to enquire whether the laws of the U. States prohibiting that traffic have been duly executed, and if so, into the general effect produced thereby on the trade itself; also, to inquire into and report the defects, if any exist, in the operation of the laws, and to

suggest adequate remedies therefor.

Mr. Nelson, of Md. withdrew the resolution under discussion yesterday in the house, and in lieu thereofofferes the follow-

Resolved, That each of the United States has an equal right to participate in the be-nefit of the public lands, the common pro-perty of the Union

Resolved, That the states in whose favour congress has not made appropriations of land for the purposes of education, are entitled to such appropriations as will correspond in a just proportion with those heretofore made in favour of other states, Resolved That a committee be appointed with instructions to report a bill in pur-

Suance of the foregoing resolutions.

On motion of Mr. N. the same were referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be print-

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 16. TREATY OF GHENT.

Mr. Floyd laid on the table the follow-

Herblved, That the president of the U. States be requested to cause to be laid bewhich led to the treaty of Ghent, which has not yet been made public-and which, in his opinion, it may not be improper to

Mr. Plumer of New-Hampshire laid on

the table the following-Kenolved, That the necretary of the tree sury be directed to communicate to this house such information as he may possess, respecting the funds set apart by ah act of the state of Maryland, dated Dec 26, 1791. for improving the port of Baltimore, and an act of the state of Georgia, dated Feb. 10, 1787, for clearing obstructions in the river Savannah, to which acts the assent of congress was given, March, 17, 1800, and by subsequent acts continued to the present time, stating the amount of duties received under said acts-the manner in which they have been applied, and how far the objects therein contemplated have been accomplished.

The Speaker laid before the house a decoment turnishing from the secretary of war, agreeable to a call of the house, sundry information relating to the expenses incurred, at different periods, by the Indian department-containing various explanations respecting estimates, expenditures, distribution of rations, &c. in the administration of that department. This commu-nication was referred to the committee of the whole, and ordered to be printed

[At the close of the secretary's letter, he states that every effort has been made to educe the disbursement within the amount appropriated, which could be made without deranging the system established under the existing laws. The consequence has been a very considerable reduction in the disbursement, but it had not been practicable to bring the expenditure within the appropriation. Though measures were taken immediately after the passage of the act, yet at points so remote, as those at which most of the agencies are fixed, nearly one half of the year had clapsed before any considerable reduction could be effected, the previous expenditure being at the rate of \$200,000 per annum). The appropristion was nearly exhausted, and the expenses of the department have since been accumulating against the government, without the means of meeting them.]
On motion of Mr Nelson of Va. the

house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Lathrop in the chair, on the bill to institute a district court, in the state of Missouri Considerable conversation took place relative to the salaries of the judge, attorney, and marshal. The judge's was fixed at 1200 dollars, and the others mach at 200 dollars.

The house agreed to the decision of the committee, and ordered the bill to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Prouthe Richmond (Indiana) Intelligencer. DESCRIPTION OF RICHMOND. To those who are unacquainted with the rapidity of improvement, in the western

country; the following description of the village of Richmond, will not be altogether uninteresting.
Richmond is situated in Wayne County. Indiana, on the East bank of White Water

40 miles west of Davton, 30 north of Brook-ville, and 60 north west of Cincinati -The scite is uncommonly beautiful Its elevation above the river is almost 60 feet It is very level and dry, affording excellent water, and is remarkably healthy. The first sale of lots in this town, was on the 15th of August, 1816. It now contains 72 families, and 410 inhabitants, including 9 people of colour. There are 6 Stores, 2 Taverns, I Bressery, a Patent Distillery, 2 Carding Machines. 2 Fan Yards, a Print ing Office, a Post Office, a Library, a School and & Physicians Mechanical Shops.

7 Cabinet Makets, 6 Black Smiths, 4 Hatters, 4 Wheel-Wrights, 4 Shoemakers, 1 Silver-Smith, 1 Sadler, 3 Tailors, 1 Chairmaker, 2 Coopers, 2 Poilers, together with a sufficient number of Carpenters, Brick layers, Plasterers, &c.

CULTURE OF COUTON IN CON-

NECTICUT
The Norwalk Gazette of the 9th inst says, .. On the lat in t we were presented with a sample of cotton which was rais ed in the garden of Mr Lewis L. Nash, of Ridgefield, the last year. The seeds we coplanted about the middle of May, and with no more than the ordinary care of garden vege shies, the cotton was nie by the fith of October The sample which we have re ceived is as fine as any cotton we ever saw A small skein of thread, spun from the same secompanied it. If cotton can be raised it this part of the country with so little trouble we know no reard wavit would not be well worth the attention of the pub e "

Delegat, Dec 28 Yesterday Kera Aul and Ke wabia kim the I plians who were sentenced to death ; the last Sep ember resson of our supreme court, the former for the minder of Diet Wm S. Madison, and the latter to the marder of Charles Chiek, were agreeably to their sentence, hung by their necks un til they were dead. The ist Regt of the territorial militia, under arms, and a grand of U States troops attended the executwo The specialor were very numerous -not many of whom had ever witnessed a similar scene. The India's, since then trial, often acknowledged that her deserved the punishment to waith they were sea tenced -and, in their own way, had pre pared themselves to meet their fale. For several weeks past they appeared very anxi ous to obtain presents I tobacco, pipe &c none of which they used, but earrful y faid them ande as an offering to the Great Spirit on the day of their death. They had contrived a sort of a drum, by drawing a piece of leather over the vessel that con tained their drink, and often engaged in their solemn death dance. On the night previous to their execution, they continued their death dance to a very late hour, and commenced it again ear's in the morning They had been presented, among other things, with some red paint with this they painted on the wall of the r cell numerous figures of men q adrugeds, repules, &c on their banke a were also painted many figures among the rest, an Indian hang ing by the neck, was abserved. From the jail they were taken to the Polestant Church, where an appropriate discour e was delivered to the assen blage by Mr J S Hodson, lone of the gentlemen belon . ing to the Mission family) - The appeared thronghout the whole of the solemo pre paratory steps to be perfectly collected they wasked firmly to the gallows, and previously to ascending to the drop, shook hands with the Rev. Mc Janvier, Mr. Had son, the Sheriff and Marshal, and several other gentlemen who stood car them -They ascended the steps of the drop in . manner peculiarly firm -after which, they asked through the interpreter, the pandun of the surrounding speciators, for the crim they had committed They then shook hands and gazed for a lew minutes on the assemblage and on the heavens, when then caps were drawn ore their laces, and they were launched into eterni y

MURDERS IN MUCKLENBURG Seldom have the inhabitants of Virgin . been presented with a more tragical scene than was witnessed in Meckleuburg James Hunt, who lives near Spanish Grove in this county, his three dangiters, one anon eighteen years old, one about twelve, and the voungest about cight, and a newro lov about the ge of the teen, were all the per none belong to his family. Mr. Hunt hav ing gone to Richmond, left his three daugh and the negro boy at home On Thurs day evening, the I'th December, the cliest daughter chastised the buy for some mis conduct. At their usual hour the three girls went to bed, their bedding having been previously plac don the floor near the A short time before day, the gala caused the boy to make a fire, and again went to sleep, but they soon slept the sleep of death, for the boy irritated by the chas tisement lately received, and instigated by a diabolical desire of revenge, as soon as he perceived them tranqual, horridly murder d the three sisters as they lay asleep, by beating out their brains with an axe. Hav ing remained after the pe petration of the morder until day, took whatever he imagin ed valuable to him, and set her to the house which was burnt down, and every article of Hunt's household furniture was con sumed Several persons who saw the fire hastened to the spot and got the girls out before they were entirely consumed But so deformed were they by the fire, that no human beings ever presented a more hor rid appearance. Upon taking the boy up, he confessed every circumsta ce. A coron er's jury upon examination into the case, calling him before them, he stated to the jury every circumstance agreeable to his former contessions. He is now in jail & no doubt an ple justice will be rendered to one whose youthful villenies have been so ex ecrable. - Richmond Lings

Letters from New York received in Charleston atate that the Bank of the U B has remitted 2,000,000 of doffars in the stock of that institution to England for sale upon the strength of which they are now drawing bills of exchange, at a premium of 12 1-2 per cent.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY. Whis territory which, before the war was so little known, is daily rising into notice, and hids fair not only to equal, but even to surpass some of the eastern states both in commerceandinternal resources. Detroit is already the centre of a very considerable trade-gypsum abounds in such profusion in the territory, that it is calculated enough may be procured to supply the whole country which borders on the lake . The cop per mines of the N. W promise an abund ant supply of that article, of which Detroit will most probably be the receptacle.

The soil of Michigan is prolific of almost all the necessaries, and many of the luxu ries of life. The farmers of that territory may with much propriety felicitate them selves upon the prospect of the advantages which they may derive from he comple tion of the Great Western Canal: -but a few years will clapse before the produce of Michigan and Ohio will flow in rich abon dance through this channel to the city of New York, whose market will afford an ample reward to the persevering industry of the farmer. Zanearile Espress.

MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR

AT A MEETING Of the committee of arrangement, on behalf of the Maryland Agricultural Sorie y. a the dwelling of the charman General Charles Ridgely of Hampton, it was re solved to distribute the premiums consist ing of pieces of offeer plate, amounting in value to \$300, as the Cattle Show and Fair to be held on the last Thursday and Friday in May next, at the Marriand Tavern, on the Frederick Tab : turnpike road four miles from Balting re.

LIVE STOCK.

I-HORSES. For the best S.allion, a piece of plate va lured at Second best do For the best Brond Mare. Second best, do. ASSLS For the liest Jack, For the best Jennet. MILLES For the best Mule, Second Leit Male, 2 CATTLE For the best Bull over two years o'd, Accord best do For the best Milely Com, for the best rake of working Oxen,

For the best Bull under 2 years old, see to ? heat do do tor the hest Herer, Second best to I've preminm offered for the best Milch or exhibits to the satisfaction of the award ing compatter, an accurate account of the roll and trea ment of the row, the quant

Second best do do

ty and management of the nock and the quantity of cream and butter previously ob ained from it for at least thirty successive

3-SWINE F . the best Boar, Second best do For the best Sow, Second besido 4-SHEEP. For the hest Ram of the pare Merino blood.

For the best Ram of any other breed, For the second best Ram of any other breed. For the best two Merino I wes

I'm the best two Lives of any other breed It IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY For the best Plough, For the best Straw Cutter,

For the best Drill Machine, For the best machine, or model of a machine, for prepring unwretted flax for the wheel.

Where premiums a e taken for any o the above implements, the implement its If. so taking the promium, or model of it. must be stamped with the same of the own er, and left in the po session of the Society

for public exhibition deed dollars, will be reserred to be distribu ted at the discretion of the Society, to will One valued at \$20, two do \$.5, two at \$ 0.

ch la z e bna The committee of arrangement take this organion to notify the Agricultural commin tion to hold another Cattle Show and Fair in the month of October next, when they hope that it will be in their power to award premiums for crops, and for Manufacture wrought in private tam lies

It is expected that from and a ter October next, the exhibitions will be held in that

month and only once a year As some of the cop, to which it is that to be expedent to call the public attention in this state, must necessarily be sowed or planted, poor to the secting in May; the Committee of Airangement, deem it advis able at this time to indicate, in genera terms, the objects for which it is supposed the premiums will be offered, leaving the details to be published as soon as practicable

after the next show For the best I ? acre of Carrots acre of Mangel Wurtzel do acie of Potaroes 1.4 acre of Omons do acre of Cabbages for feeding do acre of Ruta Baga acre of Ruta Baga | Istock acre of Common Turnipa acre of Indian torn sere of Orchard Gigas acre of Pumpkins accent Flax acre of Wheat, do. liye, do Barley, do Oats.

The persons who shall compete for the premiums that may be offered for crops, will have to give a description of the soil on which the crops grew, sate the kind and quantity of minure used, and also the man-ner and expense of cultivation and harvest-

ing.
No animal will be considered entitled to any of im regular premiums, except such as have been bred in, and are at the time owned by persons residing within this state or the District of Columbia - and in no case will a premium be given for live stock, un les the owner shall have given one week's previous notice in writing, to Mr. John S Skinner, Postmaster of Baltimore, stating bimself to be the owner of the animal, and the manner of feeding and rearing it, together with its pedigree, &c. &c. as near-

CHARLES RIDGELY, of Hampton. J. E. HOWARD, Jr. Sec'y.

LATEST PROM APRICA. The U. S. schooner Shark, Lt. Comd Matthew C. Perry arrived at this part last evening from the coast of Africa Jameica and Havanna She sailed from Si-

erra Leone the ist of November.
The Colonists were still at Yawny Bay. and were all well when the Shark sailed It had however been very sickly on the coast, particularly during the months of July and August. Mr. Winn and wife, the Rev Mr. Andres, and six of the Colo nists had died. The mortality among the European emigrants had also been very great, two thirds of them having died du ring the year. The British cruisers had also suffered severely particularly in officers

New York January 17 Inthese pinching times, when every dal lar is wort. eight shillings of our currency we presume it would be agreeable intelligence to many to learn that we have several money manufactories in this city-none of your paper trash-but specie. But unfortunately the coinage is not exactly of that kind which will serve honest men to pay their debts.

For some time past the proceedings in and about a certain cellar in Beekman st. have been regarded by the neighbours as somewhat mystericus; and on the 15th inst. gentlemen, who are a terror to all evil doers, discovered a person by the name of Walton, at work in the cellar, with two large iron presses, and stamping twenty five cent pieces to a large amount, for St Domingo and other parts. A number of Dies for differ ent coins were found with him. This business, it appears from the communications of the man, has been carried on in this city to a great extent, and there are several other presies in other parts of the town, in full operation; and we believe money is coined for some of the Spanish American Provinces. The metal is composed of copper and silver -about one fourth of the latter.

The presses and dies were given up The man said he could make the coin of the United States, but that was a more dangerous business. We have some of the metal, and have seen some of the coin A twenty five cent piece is of about the same size and weight of the disme.

Not being engaged in imitating the coin of the United States, the police had no authority to retain Walton in custody

RISE OF THE OHIO.

Laureville, (Falls of Ohio.) Dec. 29. On Monday last the ice commenced run ing in the Ohio river, together with a gen le ti-e, which continued until our paer was put to press, at which time it had eren about ten teet. The immense quantity of ice which has broken up above has carried every thing before it Many loaded flat hoas, ratts, &c &c. have passed the falls, deserted by their crews, and in a wierked condition. The loss of property from this nnexp cted rise will be great, & secrely lelt by the people of Kentucky and Ohio, as much produce was on the river destined for the New-Orleans market

The present rise has had the effect to float all the boats which have been laving up on the island at Shippingport the past summer repairing.
We have information that the Kentucky

river has had an immediate rise of about I feet, which has swept it clear of boats and

How to account for so rapid a rise at this season, considering the uncommon severity of the weather here, leaves us at a loss to determine from what tributary streams those waters flow.

CUT NOTES.

A notice was recently circulated that the Bank of the United States did not consider meelf obligated to pay notes which had been cat in two, unless on the production of the different parts, but from a judic al decision latel, pub ished, it appears that in certain cases .. in which the Bank declares she will not pay, the law (very emphatically) pro-

The case of Martin vs the Bank of the U nited States was argued at the last October Session of the Circuit Court of the United state in this city, upon a statement of facts which set forth that the plaintiff was the owner of a number of notes of the Bank of the United States, amounting in the whole to \$50 , which his agent after the publication of a notice by the Directors, that the Bank would not pay cut notes unless all the parts were produced, divided into halves at incumnati, Ohio, and forwarded in two saccels, by different Mails for Philadelphia, me of which parcels never urived. demand of the plaintiff was for the payment of the full amount of the notes.

Judge Washington stated he knew of no principle by which one party of a contract wild prescribe terms to absolve itself from to obligation, without the assent of the oth If the bank could distate to the hold ers of her notes, the condition stated in this notice, upon the performance of which, and not otherwise, she would pay them, she might, with equal authority, prescribe any other condition, and deglare in what case he would pay, and in what she would not The note is the evidence of an engagement by the Bank to pay a certain sum of money to the bearer of it, and the general law of the land declares, that if such note, or a part of it should be lost or destroyed, the debt shall nevertheless he paid upon satis-factory proof being made of the ownership and loss. Thus sanctioned, these notes pass from band to nand, and if the Bank an nevertheless discharge berself from her obligation to pay them, unless both parts of the note be produced, or unless the not be produced entire, (and there is no difference between the two cases) then the arbitrary declaration of the Bank must be stronger than law."

"Cutting a bank note into two parts" said the Judge "does not discharge the Bank from the debt of which the note was but the evidence, nor does it even impair the evidence itself, if, by uniting the parts, the con tents of the entire note can be made out It one of the parts should be lost, or destroy ed, the debt would be no more effected, than if the entire note had been lost or destroy of -The evidence is impaired indeed, not by the set of cutting the note, but by the same accident which would have affected the entire note had that been lost. In both cases the owner must resort to secondary evidence, and is bound to prove that the note did once exist, that it is lost or destroyed, and that he is the true and bonafide ow ner of the note. If one part only of the note be last, the difficulty which the real owner of it has to encounter, in proving his right to the debt, is diminished."

Judge Peters fully concurred in this o pinion,-Union.

DOMESTIC MANDFACTURES.

Charleston, (S. C.) Jab. 11.

A piece of White Flannel, manufactured in the State of New York, which had been sent here as a sample, was sold yesterday at one dollar per yard. It is pronounced by Judges to be aqual to the best Welch Flannel usually brought to this market.

SEAMEN'S PRAYER MEETING. On Tuesday evening hast, a prayer meetirch, Capt Burnside. It was truly an interesting scene. A light was hoisted at the mast head, and an awn ing spread over the deck, from the edges of which sails were hung sufficient to protect the worshippers from the weather On entering these can-vass walls, we were delighted to see about 100 hardy seamen collected, and waiting with serious silence for the gentlemen who was to officiate. Over the capstan a large standard was folded, and this was the preach er's desk, white a flag covered the chair in-tended for him Lights were hung up with in the awning, sufficient to enable us to see well all that passed, and we can safely say, we never witnessed a more decorous and at tentive meeting Such prayer meetings it is intended to keep up, whenever the masters or owners of vessels shall offer them; and notice will always be given by hoisting the Bethel Flag during the day, and a light at the mast head at night We understand Capt Burnside has politely offered the use of his ship for the same purpose again (Conrier.

THE CHEROKEES

We learn this tribe of Indians have re ently divided their country into several districts; have laid a tax on their people to huild a court house in each; have appoint ed four circuit judges, and in other respects are rapidly adopting the laws and manners

LONGEVITY IN GEORGIA.

Mrs Phothe Johnson, aged 1.9 years, is still living in Columbia county. She came with her husband to this country in 1732, and was the first white female that landed in Georgia Our information is derived rom her son in law; and he mentioned to us that the old lady intends removing with him and his family to Alahama, in the course o a few weeks - Augusta Chron

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Jan. 24.

For the Margland Gazette HINTS ON . RATORY.

[Resumed] The action must not only be adapted to he word, and the word to the action, but the orator must also be careful not to esaw the air with his arm," since there is no gesture more graceless or intelegant. To see a person raising his hand above his head, and with a violent effore carrying it again to his side, is one of the most ungraceful move ments that can be performed by manual

The words and actions of an orator ar so dependent on each other, that they must concur in effecting the object to be accomplished, for when disunited hey become feeble, if not impotent. Actions unaccom panied by words, would have their influ ence greatly diminished, so words unlessupported by actions would leave but a faint impression It is by uniting them, then, that they become resistless. The orator should be choice of his expressions, since the more forcible and eloquent the language he employs with which to besiege the for tress of the mind, the more effectial will be its subjugation. By a proper attention to the minutize of style, such as nouns, pre positions and interjections, all of which are suitable instruments to be used in a verbal warfare, for like hand grenades they may sometimes in their operation prove destruc

An orator as well as a general must sur vey the whole field of argument, that he may reconnoitre and observe the position of the enemy, and thereby be prepared to avail himsel, of every opportunity afforder him to assail his adversary in the place most volnerabie. He must sometimes make a vigorous attack and succeed by sap and bat tery. Then he should by regular invest ment invade the mound or furtress of ar gument erected by his opponent, so as to force him by a ceaseless bombardment to capitulate. Such is the mode of warfare to which the orator should resort to ensure a victory.

In attacking the citadel of the human intellect, there are generally so many out works of awe and re-creeto break through that it requires one skilled in worldly tac ties to prostrate or overthrow the barrier of argument erected by his antagonist for the purpose of withstanding the roaring artillery of his elecution. Should this me had of assailing the fortress prove inoperative, recourse may be had to an escalade, or some other more powerful expedient,

A desterous special pleader by making himself an orator, for what are unaided by oratory, or what is a tree without its blossoms, its toliage or its fruit, may so intrench himself behind the fortification of the pleading here designated, as to render his cause incapable of being shaken, much less dislodged by any sally that the enemy may make against it. n orator, if intended for the bar, should by no means neglect the study of that part of jurisprudence which Lord Coke emphatically pro nounces to be . the most honourable, lauda ble and profitable thing in the law."

The science of special pleading is as es sential to the orator in aiding his client's cause, as the most formidable implements employed for belligerent purposes are to the commander of an army. Viewing it thro' this medium too much attention cannot be bestowed on it.

While illustrating the position that eloquence in its impetuous course, removes every obstacle to its progress, it remains for me more particularly to give the finishing touches to the portrait of an orator.

How feelingly can one who is peculiarly gifted with the powers of persuasion vindi cate the cause of suffering innocence, and by the impassioned strains of his election, escue from wan ignominious death the aw ful avenger of crimes, and with men the oblivion of injuries," the culprit just tot tering on the verge of eteraity. Were it tering on the verge of eteratty. Were it not for the tremendous and terrible thunder bolt of eloquence, than which nothing is more truly formidable, and which some times pierces the mind with a sudden peal, the victim would without remore be handed over as an object of vengeande to the executioner that he may expiate on the gib-

became a forfeiture the ship country—Among all satisfactors are strong or civilized, eloquescheld in the highest estimation justly accounted a quality that than any other to the exaltation regards his worldly career. Let step forward in defence of one who der the imputation of having a nefations crime, and he will condition in augh glowing, pathete pressive language, that its resisters he ence will be more than adequately ent to subdue those who are ach upon his trial. The orator thus about to enter upon indication of his client's cause, inter-

vindication of his client's cause, it

elevating his voice at the commence

of his harrangue, which on some occasion is allowable, opens his exordium, with slow tremulous, but at the same times tinct articulation, with a riew to pressess his audience in his favour, since then nothing more becoming in a speakertha nothing more becoming in a speaker that proper respect to his actions, and the effectual way of evineing this is to be embarrassment at the opening of his perfor so soon as an orator has by a mountaining demeanour produced a favorable impression on his hearers, which should by all means endeavour to scorplish in the onset, they are apt to just ready assent to whatever he urges in hear of the accused. When perfectle assets of the accused. When perfectly sainte that he has made on the minds of his and tory the desired impression, he then proceeds to combat the arguments of his and gonist, by endeavouring to weaken the strength, and to represent them in a point of view altogether unworthy notice; which when he thinks he has succeeded in effer ing, he then presents himself in an impaing attitude, and otters with suitable sea mencelanguagebold, nervous and dazzlag makes a successful appeal to the feeling that he may by rousing them to sense the injustice vi-ited upon his client, said him from infamy and dishonour, and notore him to the bosom of his weepings mily, thereby preventing its being but of nerbans its chef, if not its color of perhaps its chief, if not its only support which were it not for his efforts to obtain livelihood might be reduced to a state beggary, and the evils attendant theres It is impossible for any other than an en for this to enlist the feelings, and see the judgments of his auditors. When the case nonading of eloquence has once comme ed, it ceases not to roar until the fabrie of the human intellect is completely prostratelsuch is the plastic power of oratory, the which nothing is more resistless

ABSTAACT

Of the Proceedings of the Legislatur. HOUSE OF DELEGATES, Wedesday, Jan 16.

Mr. Allen reports a bill to remore the

ing dam on the Susquehanna river Mr Weaver reports a bill for the benefit of Kobert Boone, which was passed and sent to the senate.

The bill to fix the salary of the council for the ensuing year was reconsidered, the blank filled up with \$500, the bill passed, and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill for the telief of Peter Ulrick, of the city of Ba'timore, rejected. The bills for the re-liet of James C. Wheeler; for the benefit of Henry Lewis; and for the benefit of Peter Tingstrom, severally passed. Mr. Hughes reports favourably on the

etit on of John Smith, jun. Mr Lockerman reports a bill for thehe sefit of Basil L. Stocker, and others

Mr Bruce reports a further supplement to the act to regulate lotteries.

Mr. Bowles from the committee of persions and revolutionary claims, reports le vourably on the petitions of Sarah Middle ton, Michael Honse, Mark Goldsborough, G Ibert Middleton, Adam Ott, Ann Jack-son, Edward .cod, Elizabeth Dunkins, Benjamin Uncles, Edward Stockbrooks, An . . awlings, Ann Spedden, Henry Carberry, Isaac Holland, Clement Sewell, Henry Wilmot, Henry Spelding, Sarah ndham, filizabeth Isabel and John Will ams Also unfavourable reports on the petitions of Standley R binson, Saml-Sprigg, John Barrett, James Curry, Thos. Cheneworth, Edward Markland, Anthony Davis, Francis Preston and John Leith.

Mr. Whiteford reports a bill for the building a bridge over Deer Creek, in Har-

The hill in favour of Christin Kempt, guardian of Virginia and Co bin Baker, and the hill to regulate the inspection of tobarco, were severally passed and sent to the senale

Adjourned.

Thursday Jan 17.

The further additional supplement to the act to regulate elections; the supplement to the act to provide for a new assessment, and to appoint collectors of the county tax for Baltimore city and county; the bil rethe resolution in favour of Jehu Chandler, were severally passed and sent to the se-

Mr. Saulsbury obtained leave to report a bill to aid and revive the proceedings of the orphans court of Caroline

The clerk of the senate returns the bill for the relief of David Imbrice, passed with amendments, and the bill for the relief of Isaac Knight, passed with amendments; which were agreed to by the house. George A. Smith was elec ed register of

wills of Caroline county by the two houses. The speaker laid before the house a communication from Judge Shriver, which was referred to the committee of grievances and courts of justice.

The clerk of the senate returns it e bills to provide for building a bridge over Beaver Creek; for the revaluation of real and personal property in Cecil, for the benefit of the heirs of Mary Logan; to encourage the destruction of crows in Calvert, and the resolution relative to public property, severally passed. The bill to make valid two deeds, rejected; the bill to incorporate the Baltimore bociety for the Encourage, ment of Industry, passed with amendments which were agreed to; and the supplement to the act to provide for the organization of the courts of common law in this state,

passed with amendments; which were readed.
Thomas Jones was appointed a committee clerk in the place of George A. Smithelected register of wills of Caroline.

Mr. Archer reports a bill to incorporate the trustees of the Chesapeake Academy.

Adjourned.

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A petitin from the Farmera Bank of Maryland for paralasion to issue 2 and 3 della noise—From the directors of the Orphalius Charity School of the city of Baltimore, for a law extending the time of services of females to 16 years—From the commissioners of the town of Princess-Anse, that their proceedings may be confirmed—From aundry voters of the 28 election district in Anne Arundel, for a change of the place of hald the election—From Robert Boyce, of quarex country, Delaware, that a law may pass prohibiting obstructions of Nanticoke rivet—From the Benevolent Society of Baltimore that the term of service of females may be extended—From sundry inhabitants of Eratin to be incorporated, and for a lottery to build a Presbyporated, and for a lottery to build a Presby-terian church-From Priscilla Gootee, for a support -From Wm. Harness, of Allegany, for permession to bring a slave into this Mr. Marriott reports favourably on the

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Mr Orrick reports a supplement to the act to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county, &c.

Mr. Wnitely reports a hill for the re-val-

nation of real and personal property in Caro Mr Pignan reports a supplement to the act for quicking possessions, earolling con

weyances, &t.

Mr. Spring reports a bill for the benefit
of Thomas T. Verry.

Mr. Wever reports a bill to authorise the

president and managers of Boonsborough money by lottery
Mr. Nicholson reports a bill to confirm
and make valid the acts and proceedings of
John Ridgely, as a justice of the peace for

Queen Anne's.

Mr. Millard reports a bill annulling the marriage of Thomas F. Vard, and wife Mr. Martin obtained have to report a further supplement to the act to incorporate the Cumberland road company and for the extension of the chirters of certain

banks, &c.
Mr. Semmes offered for consideration a resolution in favour of Gorge H. Lanham, late sheriff of P. George H. Lanham, late sheriff of P. George H. Mr. Martin offered for consideration a resolution rescinding the resolve of 1817. No. 41, in favour of the clerk of the council. The clerk of the senate returns the bill for the benefit of Garrison Forrest Academy, rejected, and the bill fixing the salary of the members of the council or the ensuing year, and the resolution in favour of Abraham Rose severally passes.

Abraham Hose severally passe

A bill reported by Mr. Saulsqury to re-vive the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Caroline; the resolution in farour of Dr. Mackenzie; the resolution requesting the governor to transmit to the governor of Pennsylvania, an authenticated coly of the act for the provement of the navigation of the river aquenannah; the resolution in tavour of Luther Martin; the bill to abolish survivorshi in joint enacy, and a bil re-ported by Mr. orwood, for the benefit of the Havre de Gratank, were severally paised and sent to the enate.

Mr Bruce obtained leave to report a bill for the instruction of indigent deal & dumb

Mr. Bruce reports a supplement to the act laying dutic of licences to retailers of dry goods, &co.

Mr. Maffit route a bill to incorporate the president and commissioners of the town of Flitton.

town of Elkton.

Mr Billaid reports a bill to establish the place of holding elections in the third district of Somernet.

Mr. Darney reports a lurther supplement to the act for making certain road in Bal timore and Harford.

The cerk of the senati returns the resolution in favour of Geo. H Lannam, and the bill to lay out ground for a wharf and lumber yard at Staplelord's Creek in Dorchester, severally passed, the bill for the benefit of Elyah Melson, rejected, and delivers the supplement to the act to establish the City Bank of Baltimore

The clerk of the senate returns the bill to authorise the levy court of Anne Arun del county to levy a sum of money; the further applement to the act for the erection of a w market house in Hager's town, and the resolution requesting the governor to forward a law to the governor of l'ennsylvanish severally passed, and he bill for the benefit (George and William

Reed, rejected
The hill to revive the proceedings of the orphans court of Caroline, passed; and delivers a supplement to the act to regulate

Mr. Millard reports a further additional supplement to the act to regulate the in spection of tobacco; passed and sent to the

Mr Marriott offered for consideration resolution authorising commissioners there-in named, to take tes imony in Frederick county, and inquire into the official conduct of Judge Shriver, on the following charges, preferred by Samuel Barnes against ha d judge, viz.
Charge 1st. That the aid Abraham

Shriver, has corruptly, and from motives of partiality and favouritism, orbidden by his oath, appointed a certain John Schley, clerk of Frederick county court.

2d. That the said Abraham Shriver, has corruptly, and concracy to the duties of his office, violated the constitutional of a citizen, by denying to him the benefit of a

3d. That the said Abraham Shriver, corruptly, and contrary to the duties of office, illegally bailed a thief taken wi stolen goods in his hands, and compound ed with a felon.

Saturday, Jan 19.

A petition from Wm. Stinchcomb, of Anne Arundel, for a support From sun-dry inhabitants of St. Mary's for a law suspending executions against debtors-From TEX inhabitants of Harford for a law to compel creditors to take the property of

their debtors at a valuation.

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr.

Marriott relative to taking testimony in the
case of Judge Shriver was rejected, 34 to 33. Mr. Semmes reports a bill in lavour of

Wm. K' Armistead. Mr. Dorsey reports a bill to provide for registering free negroes and mulattoes in

Mr. Craig reports the further additional supplement to the act to regulate the in-

spection of satted fish as amended.

Mr. Kennedy reports a bill to authorise the establishment of an additional warehouse in the or of Baltimore for the in

Apring reports a bill for the benefit of the Harnest Mr. Blace reports a bill to authorise a loan and to apoint an agent.

Mr. Kenned reports a bill for the benefit of Marcellus R. pre.

Mr. J. S. Spence reports a bill for amend and reduce into one the several acts relating to the public roads in Aprocester.

Mr. King reports a supplement to the act to confirm and make valid the act and proceedings of the commissioners of the town of Princess-Anne

Mr. A Spence reports favourably on the petition of Nancy Handy.

The bill for the benefit of Adam Myers was gjected.

was ejected.

The Jerk of the senate returns the bill for the benefit of Lebanon Chapel, and the bill to make public two roads in Baltimore county, passed and the bill authorising the levy court of Washington to appoint com missioners to divide said county into seven election districts, &c. passed with amend-

Mr. Dorsey offered for consideration the

following order:
Ordered. That this house will proceed to hear evidence in relation to the charges preferred against Judge Shriver, and that he committee of Grievances and court Justice cause such persons to be subpome as they shall deem expedient to have ex amined in relation to the official conduct of the judge, and to ascertain if he has so mis demeaned himself in his office of judge as to require that this house shall address the governor requiring him to remove the said Shriver from his office of judge On motion by Mr Marriott it was Or-

dered, That'the clerk of the house of delegates issue subpomas to such persons as the chairman of the committee of grievances and courts of justice shall direct in the case of the honourable Abraham Shriver.

Monday Jan. 21. The following bills were passed and sent to senate: For the relief of Mary Debruler To make vaid the proceedings of John Rigby. Relating to the University of Ma-ryland. To enable commissioners of Ha-To enable commissioners of Hav re de Grace to hold a lot of glound. Aus thorising certain roads to be all out in Harford. For the benefit of Back, black-er and wife, William Humes, Les Steker and wife, and Nancy Humes. To prevent

awine going at large in Friendship, A Arundel Annulling the marriage of Ade laide Lowe and Bradly Lowe. For the benefit of Captain James Milebell. An nulling the marriage of Mary Parker and Isaac Parker. Annulling the marriage of Terence Dooris and Catharine Dooris Annulling the marriage of Theophilus and Ann Rustel. Authorising W K Armstead to remove a negro into the State Declaring assent of Legislature to conveyance of lands for benefit of methodist preachers who have lamilies, in Harford " ireuit

A petition from Charles county, that the law of the inflicting the punishment of cropping as the repealed From Geo Hoftman, and others, that a coint of equi ty may decree a specific performance of certain contracts. From Port Tubacco, counter to that relating to the Hydrant Company. From Mary Johnson, of 'n napolis, for a support. From Wm Holmes ontgomery, to be reimbursed for deficiency in land purchased from the state.

From larrind, for a bridge across Deer Creek Whey's mill

Me perition of Peter Gebhart.

Mr. Hughes submitted a resolution an-

thorising the governor and council to draw on the treasury for - dollars, to kirh and pave the footway round the public circle. The following bills were returned from se nate rejected Authorising William Renoe to remove a negro into the state. For the relief of Leonard Smith

Also the following, passed by that hody The additional supplement to regulate the inspection of tobacco. For the relief of Henry Trutt Supplement, for the benefit of Havre de Grace Bank Supplement, to provide for a new assessment, &c in ci

ty and county of Balt.more
On motion of Mr. Alien, That leave be given to bring in a bill to simplify pleadings in courts of justice, and to simplify deeds and other instruments of writing? Deter m ned in the negative

On motion of Mr. Semmes, Leave to bring in a bill to regulate the manner of obtain ng divorces.

Tucaday, Jan 22. The following bills were passed and sent to the senate: To authorise a luttery to cut a canal from Black Water to Parson's Creek Authorising a lottery for payment of debts for finishing church and school house in Boonsborough. For the benefiof Mary Scott, Relative to the town of Elkton Authorising a lattery, for defraying expense of building church in Middletown. To enlarge the powers the trustees of the poor o. St. Mary's. To regulate the inspection of lumber in the city and county of Baltimore. To incorporate the president and commissioners of Elkton Further supplement for making certain roads in Marford and Bal imore Mr Da ne made a tavourable report on

the petition of Wm Holmes. A petition from Sougerset, that justices of the peace may be authorised to try case. of assaults and batteries From the third

election district in Baltimore, to change the place of holding the same From James Naylor, for a divorce From Caroline, to prohibit fishing on the Sabbath. The bill to a thorise Christian Kemp to remove negroes into the state, was returned

from senate, passed Mr. Nabb made an unfavourable report on the memorial of the president and di-rectors of the Choptank Bridge Company

-concurred with. Mr. Marriet obtained leave to report a bill respecting the court of appeals.

Mr. Forcest reports a bill to abolish imprisonment or told in this state.

THE STANISH MAIN.

Extract of a letter from A B Nones, esq Consul of the U. 5 1 at Aux Cayes per seh'nr Fair Play, dated Dec 22, 1821. . You no doubt know of the fall of Car thagena. All the Main is now Independent The Independence was celebrated here o the 14th last, with great pomp by the Pat riots "Feu de Joies" were fired during the day, and a splendid repast prepared in the evening

SICKNESS AT JAMAICA. Accounts from Jamaica, via New-Bruns wick, state, that a malignant fever, which proved very fetal to residents. as well as strangers, prevails at that place.

beceaser a Territory, at the month of the Columbia river, about forty degrees of lon gitude we will Washington, and by water distant, he tar we know not, but at the least the the and miles. The territors, however, belongs to the U. States, and we understand that already our Eastern brethren resort there for timber which they transport to the Southern Provinces of America, where that article is scarce will soon become necessary, if it be not now, to establish a post there; and it may be well to anticipate those who may else undertake to establish one for us, seeing that their attention is already turned in that direction.

The first section of the bill provides that the President of the United States shall be authorized and required to occupy othat portion of the territory of the United States on the waters of the Columbia fiver," and to extinguish the Indian to le to a portion of it -that every actual settler, being the head of a family, shall be entitled to a certain quantity of land, and every unmarried settler, or mechanic, also, shall be allowed so many acres, after a probetion of a limited time. When she population of the settle nient amounts to 2000 adult, all that por tion of the territory of the United States north of the 42d degree of latitude, and west of the Rocky Mountains, is to constitute a territory of the United States, under the name of the Territory of Origon. The bill then goes on to provide how the government of the said Territory is to be organized and administered. I Nat Int

MILITIA FINES

The Secretary of the Treasury reports to the House of Representatives, in answer to Mr. Darlington's call for information that no money writing from milit a fines, in the state of Pennsylvania has been paid in to the treasury of the U Saies Connect ing this fact with the information derived from common report, that something like 200,000 dollars were to be collected in this way, it is on all no little interest. Mr. Smith, the te harshal, it appears, never paid any money ver on this account to Mr. Conard, they resent marshal, nor gave him any definite information on the sub

THE MURDERER OF MISS HAMIL TON

From Monday's Amer can. A coroner's inquest was held yesterday morning by James B Stansbury, esq in Ballimore county gaol, ever the body of JOSEPH THOMPSON, who was under sentence of death for the murder of Miss Hamilton It appeared in evidence that he had for sometime refused to receive suffici ent sustenance to support pature, and con-sequently was very emaciated at the time

of his death Verdict of the jury, "that he came to his death from the visitation of God"

THE SLAVE TRADE.

It appears from intelligence brought by the U.S. selfs, shark from Alfrea, that "The French and Portuguese vessels car-ried on an applicable trade—about 50,000, negroes had be taken from the coast disring the last year. There are but lew slave ers under the Dutch and Spanish flags, and none under the American -and it was be lieved not one of our citizens was en ag.

The Shark boarded, and decoined to a short time, the French schr Caroline, with 1 3 slaves on board, bound to Martin que The slaves were only allowed a bottle of water and an nunce of rice per day.

From a London paper of Nov. 8.

THE INVISIBLE HIGHWAYMAN.

The following circumstances, of the truth of which we have the most indubitable au occurredon l'hursday evening last On that evening, M. Alexander, whose powers of vocal illusion we noticed before, was engaged to display his abilities before a distinguished company ofge tlemen, among whom was farl throsvenor, at the residence of George Wilbraham, Enq of Delemere Ludge, For this purpose, about dark, he took a chaise from the Royal Hotel, and proceeded on his way. Finding that the post boy did not make all the speed his ap pointment required Mr. Alexander had recourse to his curion art to quicken him on his way, and mit aim, the noise of the approach of horses, and throwing his vice hist on one side of the road and then on the other, called out, "C achman, stop!" te pealing the words several times ... I won't top," replied the young man, casting his eyes on all sides, without seeing any body The call being reiterated again and again, he unmercitully belaboured his horses in hopes of out going his supposed pursuers; the voice now proceeded from behind, and anon as from under the carriage. At last the poor post boy descended from his sta-tion, and taking one of the sames from its socket, he ventured to examine behind, a round, and under the chaise, without dis covering any visible appearance, when to increase his astomshment the voice still ar ticulating the same summons, seemed to proceed from the roof Petrified with fear and wonder, the affrighted post boy again mounted his vehicle, drove off with increas ed speed, and leaning towards the window of the chaine cautioned Mr. Alexander not to make a noise, as they were certainly pursued by highwaymen. On reaching the toll gate immediately before entering the forest the young man communicated his apprehemions to the keeper, whom he charged to notice the men on horse back, whom he supposed to be behind as they passed Mr Alexander, still however continued, the joke, placed his voice sometimes at a further and senetimes at a nearer distance, while the affri hed driver was almost in a state of distraction; till turning from the Norwichturn like to the road which leads to Dolamere Control to thought himself more seeure, and begin to encourage his fear that they were then out of danger. But also they have a top of company atop, atop. las! the shout of "Coachman, stop! stop! we are still here," awakened and increased stop! stop! all his horror

Arrived at the gate leading immediately to the Lodge, he made a shift to dismount and opened it and having passed it, he had greater reast in ever to suppose the robbers would no dare to follow, yet still the

BILL TO ESTABLISH A COLONY
AT THE MOUTH OF COLUMBIA
BIVE in
Washington, Jan. 19.
A bill was reported in the House of Representatives yesterday, the title of which is constanted that the desit was certainly about them, and begged Mr. Alexander would not return that night to Chester, as he durst not drive him. Mr. Alexander related the adventure to his company or reaching the lodge, to their no small amuse believe it, for it is true, that a bill is before Congress, and for aught we know ought to pass, for establishing a Colony now, to be hereafter a Territory, at the month of the mitted to witness iffa performance, and then indeed, having demonstrations of Mr. A's capabilities, he consented to bring him home the same evening - hester Courant

CONGRESS:

H USE of REPRESENTATIVES APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESEN

TATION Mr Campbell moved that the orders of the day prior to the apportionment bill be postponed, with a view that that bill be acted upon Mr Blair opposed the motion The

complete returns from South-Carolina had not been made He had reason to believe they would be so in a few days With regard to the reason that had been drawn from the convenience to the legislatures of the states now in session, to locate their congressional districts he thought the inconvenience of postponing it for another year was less than that a state should be de

prived of its ratio of population

The question was then put and the mo tion carried

The house thereupon resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for apdates to congress, according to the census of 820. Mr Smith of Md, in the chair

Loundes thought it improper to consider the bill at this time, not only for the reasons that had been assigned, but he cause the state of Delaware was without a representative on the floor; one Mr Rod ney) having been elected a senator, and the other (Mr. M. Lane) having gone home on account of sickness.

Mr Ball therefore moved that the com mittee rise and report, which motion was

After some discussion of the subject the house agreed nem con to consider the word Horty" helore the word Housand' blank, so as to leave the apportionmen unfittered by any rules or questions of or der. The following numbers for the ratio

of apportionment, were thereup	on propos
cd —	
By Mr Keys, of Vt.	75,000
By Mr. Van Wyck, of N. Y.	55,000
By Mr. Morgan of N. Y	32.00
By Mr Frace of N Y	50,000
By Mr Williams of N Carolin	a. 49,000
By Mr. Upham of N Hampshir	re. 45,000
By Mr Mallary of Vt.	47,000
By Mr Abbot of Georgia,	46,000
By Mr Wood of New York	45,000
By Mr. Barber of Ohio	44.0 0
By Mr Gebhard of New York	43.000
By Mr Edwards of N. C.	42,000
By r Koss of Ohio	41,0 0
By Mr Rochester of New York	40,000
By Mr Gist of S C.	39,000
By Mr Tacker of Virginia	3 ,000
By Mr. Bayles of Massach art	ts 37 00
0 11 0 11 10	49.4

By Mr. Baldwin of Pernsyl ania 35,000 The question was then taken on the largest number (75,000) and decided in the nega

The next number in order was 55,000 Mr Van Wyck stated briefly, his reasons o favour of that number is object was wo told to expedite public business and to economize the public expenditure. Mr V W adversed to the reasons that had infli enced the framers of our constitution to a dopt a small ratio, but contended that they were wholly mappincable at present. The facilities o intercourse had so much in creased of lase that there was no difficults on the part of the representative in the was of obtaining every necessary knowledge of the situation of all his constituents, and in point of economy his proposition would save \$92,00 per annum to the public trea-

The question was then taken on the ratio as proposed by M. Van Wyck and nega

The numbers of 52, 00, 50,000 and 1,000 were successively put without debate and 48,000 was also put and lost -ayes 35.

47,000 was put also-ayes 53
46 000 was next put and lost-ayes 50

45,000 was then put and lost -ayes 07-

44,000 and 4 :,000 were also rejected with-

not division The question was then taken on 42,000

and carried—a not not 73.

Mr. Campbell n and that the residue of the bill he so amend as to correspond with the ratio that had been adopted, which was agreed to.

The committee then rose and reported the bill as amended to the house Mr Campbell moved that

the question of concurrence he taken by yeas and nays which was agreed to. Mr Durice spoke at considerable length

in opposition to the concurrence with the committee of the whole in the ratio at 42. Out He thought that an increase of num bers of the national legislature would not retard the passage of wholesome and neces sary laws and if unnecessary laws were precluded, it might be considered as a beneat to the country - for few things were more pernicions than exper ments in legislation.

Mr Kandolph made a few preliminary remarks on the impossibility of keeping a part power and wealth, which, whenever seperated by any revulsion, seek a re-union by a tendency as true as gravitation, and as naturally as the sexes

Mr. R. moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until next Monday week, which was put and carried ayes 91.

Friday, Jan. 18.

Mr. Cannon, from the Committee on the subject of the Militia, reported a bill to pro vide for the clothing of the militia, when called into the service of the United States; which was read twice and committed. Mr. Bateman laid the following resolu-

tion on the table - Kesolved, That the Secretary of the treasury be directed to report to this house what

progress has been made in the settlement of the arrears in the accounts of the Post office Establishment, and also what difficul-ties, if any have interfered in the final li-quidation thereof.

Adjourned till Monday

Collector's Sale.

Will be sold, for each, at the Tavern of Mr. James Hunter, on Friday the 6th day of February next, the large three story Frame House, formerly occupied by Mrs. Janetta R. Stevens, deceased, as a Boarding-House. Taken for city taxes due the Corporation of Annapolis, for the year 1821 She to commence at II o'clock A. M. ISAAC HOLLAND, Coll Corporation of Annapolis. Jim 24

A Spy Glass

Was taken through matake, or stolen, from the new Warehouse on the Dock The wood work is covered with canvass, and secured with twine. at the ends. It is of a large size, maker's name not recollected. The mane of the subscriber is written at length on the canvass Any peason returning the same will be liberally rewarded, if requested.

JOHN T. BARGER.

Wanted.

A Situation as Manager on a large Farm Satisfactory recommendations can be produced Any communication addressed to ELIJAH RICKETTE, at West Friendship, Anne Arundel county, will be attended to. Jan 24, 1822.

For Sale

THE HOUSE AND LOT, Now occupied by Richard J Crabb, esq. near the Bath Spring Possession will be given on the 1st of November next For forther particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber living on the head of Severn, or Robert Welch of Ben esq Annapolis. Ja nes Mewburn.

Jan. 17

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court Chancery, the subscriber will sell at pablic sale, on the premises, on Wedneso the 3rth instant, at 12 o'clock A.M. if ta if not, the first fair day hereafter, A Tract of Land callen "Wayson

Folly," Lying in the Swamp, in Anne-Ary county, containing sixty six acres and two-thirds, which was mortgaged by John Ways son to Nicholas Norman.

This land has a dwelling-h present in the occupation of Abraham Parkinson; the other improvements not known. It is celebrated for good firning and fowling, and fine oysters. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond, with two sufficient supries, for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day sale, and on the payment of the purchase money and the ratification of the pile, a deed will be given by the sub-

NICHOLAS BREWER, jun. Jan 17.

Private Sale. The subscriber will dispose of at private ale a part of a tract of land called Portland Manor, near Pig Point, containing 150 acres. It is in high cultivation, and adapted to the collivation of wheat, rye oats, corn and tobacco. If more suitable to the purchaser, the subscriber will dispose of he whole tract or land containing 340 acres There is on the premises every convenience necessary for farming, & it is well adapted to clover and plaister, and in in high cultivation, and has a large proportion of meadow land.

Mio. Several Valuable SLAVES, Girls and Boys. For terms apply to

T. ke Notice.

All persons are forewarned hunting or gunning, or trespassing in any manner, on Horn Point As the subscribers have sustained considerable damage from such, they are determined to prosecute all offenders.

George Barber, John T. Barber.

CABINET MAKING.

The Subscriber, at his Shop, in Church street, opposite the Post Office, having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carrying on the

Cabinet Making Business. &c. Solicits the public for portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received. He will likewise furnish and superintend

FUNERALS,

On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

He will also attend to the business Upholstering and Paper He stills.
JONATHAN WEEL DN. Annapolis, Jan 3, 1822.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber intends to apply by petition, in writing, to the honourahle the justices of the county court for Anne Arondel county, to be held at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday in April next, for a commission to mark and bound all the follow. ing tracts or parcels of land, of which the subscriber is seized. lying and being in Anne Arundel county and state of Maryland, known by the name of "Bear Hills," "Benson's Request," Boyce Beginning," and "Robert's Lot," whereof all persons in any wise concerned or interested are hereby desired to take notice.

Thomas Monditaton, of Nichi.

Dec. 20.

orday Magazine. By J. Tyson.

SHEEP.

First, of feeding wethers. Parchase in the month of September or October the number of wethers you design to fatten; be treful to select handsome thriving ep, between three and six years old. Let them pastore the field you intend ploughing up for Indian corn the next season. Sheep I consider very injurious to good pasture land, if permitted to pasture late in the fall and winter, for they eat the grass and roots so close, as in agreat measure to destroy the succeeding year's crop of grass: for that reason, I would not let them graze on any field late in the fall, but those which are designed to be ploughed in the spring. In the winter they should have a large open stable, as it will not do to have them housed close in a small place, for they become diseased and will not fatten. 'Late in the fall, when the pasture has become short, they should have good hay, with a small quantity of oats add Indian corn. When the snow is on the ground, and they cannot get any grass, I have found turnips, cht small, mix ed with Indian meal and a little salt, very good. They should be fed three times in the twenty four hours. Care should be taken to give them sufficient food but they ought not to be persected to waste By carefully pursuing the a bove course, your sheep will be fit for the butcher the last of February or beginning of March

In the above scatement I have given an account of my manner of feeding; but, to be more particular as to actual profit and experiment, let me etate one instance.

Late to the month of November. 1811, I purchased 20 handsome wethers, at three dollars per head. I fed them in the manner before described, and kept an account of the expenses; and the result was as follows:

Prime cost of the sheep \$60,00 30 bushels of Indian corn

.20,10 and oats 16,00 1 ton hay

\$96,10 I sold the sheet to the butcher on the first of March following for \$4.50 per head, reserving the fleeces. They had something above 80 lbs. of wool. The account then stands thus:

20 sheep, at \$4,50 890,00 80 lbs. of wool, at 50 cents 40.00

Deducting the prime cost and feed from the actual sale, leaves a nett profit of \$35.90, and the manore they made, over and above a full market price for the hay and

grain. Of Store Sheep the last five or six years the dogs wave been so destructive to the sheep through our country, that I have abandoned the keeping of them. But permit me to state to you what I have done. In the fall of 1812, I purthased 25 very handsome young ewes, at \$2 per head. Thay were pastured in the fall and reliver on the field that I designed ploughing for corn in the springs they were fed on hay, turnips, and Indian meal. I raised 33 lambs. After ploughing up the field on which they had pastured, I turned them into a ten acre field I designed for fallow: on this field they pastured until about the-15th of May. They were then turned into a clover field just out in bloom. The young lambs fed with avidity and delight on the blossoms of the clover, and they soon became very fat. I sold them to the butcher for \$2,50 per head ping three, for which I received t \$2 per head:
So that I received for the

lambs For 75 lbs. of wool, at 50

I sold the old sheep to the butcher at three dollars per head, one dollar more than I gave,

So that the actual profit on 25 sheep in less than one year, which cost but \$143,50 \$50, was

leaving a profit of

SMUT. A practical farmer says, that by repeated trials ho has found that one ounce of sale pare, dissolved

in a pint of water, and one ounce of flour of brimstone, he put on the aced with liming, is a certain preventive of the emut in wheat.

RECEIPT TO TURN CIDER INTO WINE.

Add to a barrel of cider as soon as it is out of the press, honey sufficient to make it bear an egg. Work all the filth out at the bung nole by keeping it open and the barrel constantly full. In about five weeks draw off the pure liquor into a tub, then add a gallon of cider brandy, and mix the whole well together. After baving thoroughly cleansed the parrel, return the liquor into it, bung it up, and when fine, rack it off for family use. In the opinion of many persons, who are by no means inferior judges, this wine is pronounced equal to almost any foreign wine.

TO KILL BOTS

In a Horse, pour a quart of rum down his throat. This will make them loose their hold of the maw, and they will be carried off with its contents. Repeat the dose as often as may be found necessary. A few doses of linseed oil, apint each time, will also quickly effect a cure.

To recover a cask of stale Small beer. Take some hops and some chalk broken to pieces; put them in a bag, and put them in at the bunghole, and then stop up the cask closely. Let the proportion be two ounces of hops and a pound of chalk for a half barrel

BOTANY.

A few grains of salt, dropped into the water in which flowers are kept, it is said, preserve them greatly from fading, keeping them in bloom double the period that pure water will.

Take Notice.

All persons indebted to the firm of GEORGE & JOHN BARBER. e requested to call and settle their accounts Those which are of long standing, they expect to have settled by the first of March, or the debtors may expect suits to be instituted.

They have on hand, and intend keeping, an assortment of

Shorts, Bran, and Horse Feed, At their New Warehouse on the wharf where persons may be supplied on the most moderate term

G & J. BARBER January 17. Dissolution of Partnership. The partnership heretofore existing

between George and John Barber has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorised to adjust the concerns of said firm. George Barber,

John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery

They have an Extra SCHOONER. which will take and carry Freights to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office May 17.

State of Mar and, sc. Anne Arundel County. Orphans Court, December 20th, 1821.

On application by petition of Baruch Fowler, administrator de bonis non of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, and American Baltimore

THOMAS H. HALL, Reg. Wills. A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arun del county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons hav ing claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of December 1821.

BARUCH FOWLER, Adm'r. D. B. N. REMOVAL.

J. WATERS, & SON, Have removed their Saddle and Harness Manufactory, to the shop lately occupied by John N Stewart, in Church street, where offer for sale a handsome assortment o articles in their line, very low for cash, and hope to receive (as they shall endeavour to merit,) a continuance of public patro-

N B. All persons indebted to the firm, are earnestly requested to man payment Annapolis, Jan. 10, 1822,

REMOVAL.

WM. R. THOMPSON Respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has removed his

BOOT & SHOE Manufactory to the Shop one door be low Mr. J. Weedon's dwelling house, and opposite the Post Office, in Churchstreet, where they can be accommodated in the first style, or in such manner as they may think proper to direct. While thankful for the encouragement he has received in time past, he solicits a continuance of the

He has fornished himself with stock of leather of a superior quality, and has engaged in his service several first rate workmen.

Annapolis, Jan 3. 1822.

Reduced Prices.

The subscriber, in consequence of the reduced prices of the market, has determined to make a correspondent reduction in his prices. Hereafter his charges will be-

For Cutting Hair, 12 1-2cts. 6 1.4cts. sharing.

Except in cases where gentlemen require him to attend at their lodgings; in such cases his former or a will be adhered to. JAMES HOLA Church-st. Annapoli, Lec. 20 LAND.

New & Cheap Good ..

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS, Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received a large and general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, VEST-INGS

And every article systable for Gentle.

men's Dresses,
Which he will be happy to make up in
the most fashionable style, and on the
shortest notice to those who will favour him with a all at his shop, two doors above Mr Hughes's, formerly ccu pied by Mr John Munroe, to which he has lately removed.

Gentlemen disposed to purchase bargains are myited to give him call.

/ Flour, Wheat, &c.

H. H. WOOD,

Flour and Commission Merchant, No 148, Market st. Baltimore, is daily receiving from Frederick and Washing ton counties large supplies of Flour, clear of garlick, and warranted good, which he will sell to Families, Bakers and Shippers, by wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be got in the city. Like wise respectfully informs the Farmers in general, that he will sell at the highst cash prices any quantities of Wheat. Rye, Corn or Oats, for one quarter per cent commission, and Pork for 2 per cent commission. Farmers that send large quantities of grain to the Baltimore market will find it much to their advantage by sending it to the subscriber, who will pay punctual atten tion to their business.

Sept. 13.

State of Maryland, sc. June-Arundel county, Orphuns Court, January 1st, 1822.

On application by petition of Rebec ca Watts, administratrix of Philip K. Watts, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryand Gazette Thomas H Hall,

Notice is hereby given,

Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Md letters of administration on the perso nal estate of Philip K. Watts, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said leceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from a benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, lat day of Janua 12.

REBECCA WATTS Admics.

ATTENTION!

A valuable lot of NEGROES to sell, annavally low for cash. For farther particulars inquire at this office.

Sheriff's Sales.

Anne-Arondel county court, and the me directed, will be exposed to entire all on Thursday the 24th instant at Mr. James Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, all the right, fitle, interest and entate of Henry Shriver, in and to a House and Lot situated on Ell fitige. Seized and taken as the property of the said Shriver, and will be sold thatisty a debt due Philip Keefer Executor of Jacob Keefer. Sale to commentant 12 o'clock, for Cash.

Benj Gaither, Late Shift, A. A. C.

Benj. Gaither, Late Shiff. A. A. C. January 3, 1622 By virtue of a writ of fieri facias

Anne Arundel county court, and to rected, will be exposed to publi Thursday 24th instant, at Mr. ter's tavern, in the city of annapolis, all that tract or parcel of land lying in Anne-Arundel county, called Snowden's Addiand taken as the property of Gerard H.

Snowden, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Rezing nammend Executor, of Matthias Hammond. Sale to commence at 12 -for Cash Benj. Gaither, Late Shff. A. A. C.

Jandary 3, 1822. Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber, & Co. has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle either by bond or note on or before 1st December next, and those who have claims against said firm are requested to present them for payment to John Miller, jun. who is authorised to adjust and settle the concerps of said firm. In Mr. Miller's absence, either of the aforesaid firm will be duly authorised to adjust and

settle accounts. Geo. Barber. Jnd. T. Barber, Adam Miller, John Miller, jr. Annapolis, 5th Out 1821

NOTICE.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER. Having purchased of George & John Barber, & Co. their well selected

STOCK OF GOODS, offer them for sale (at their old stand) on the most reasonable and accommo dating terms for cash, or to dealers at short dates. Oct. 11, 1821

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben. Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of said county, at the sheriffalty election to be held in

Annapolis, Oct. 25.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale on Friday the 1st day of Februa ry next. on the premises, a Farm on the head of Severn, containing about three hundred acres of land This farm-binds on the public road, leading from Baltimore to Annapolis, the dwelling house and out houses are large and commodious, having been heretofore used as a Tavern, and well known by the name of Mrs. Urku harts Tavern The land is well wooded and adjoins Severn River. The subcriber will also offer at the same time and place, part of a tract of land, called Abington, containing about fifty seven and 3-4th acres there is a dwelling house and other necessary out houses.

There will also be sold at the afore said time, stock of various kinds, farm ing utensils, household and kitchen furniture. Also for a term of years, six negro girls, from 10 to 16 years of age. The terms which will be accommodating, will be made know on the day of sale ANNA GAMBRILL.

Jan. 10.

FOR BALTIMORE

Commenced running on Tuesday first January, and will continue through the winter on Tuesdays and Satur days, starting from Mrs. Robinson's and Mrs. Daley's at 9 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Barnum's Hotel the same afternoons.

Fare and allowance of baggage same as in mail line. For seats please apply at Mr Geo. Shaw's store, Church store Annapolis, Jan 3.

Just Published

And for sale at this Office and at Mr George Shaw's Store-price 25cts The Constitution of Maryland,

To which is prefixed, The Declaration of Rights-With the amendments ingrafted therein Oct. 25.

PRINTING:

Of every description, neatly exscuted at this Office.

DINNERS & SUPPE

of Wild Fowl, Oysters, &c. at the notice, and on moderaleterms, and fully solicits a share of public pal They can be supplied with Lieu best quality. And he flatters his his long experience in the above every satisfaction will be forded may be dispoted to favor him wing I GRAM
P. S. He expects if a lew days

December 6, 18

NOTICE

The Committee of Claims will sit every day during the present se from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 b'clock By order,

Sam S. Hodgkin, elk. Dec. 13, 1821 G. F. TEUTO

Respectfully gives notice to the Citi. zens of this place, and its vicinity, that he has commenced the business of

A CONFECTIO

opposite Mrs Robinson's Boarding house, in the upper end of the building occupied by Mr. 1. Grammer, where every article is that line can be had in the nicest state, and on the most reasonable terms.

Family Paries. Balls, &c.
can be furnished the genteelest style, at a short notice. Shop-keepers will be supplied at the Baltimore prices.
He likewise carries on the

EAD and Biscuit Bating Business, and will gladly furnish such families as may fa-your him with their custom, with bread

and Biscuits. and, and will constantly He has on keep for sale Raisins, Almonds, Oran-ges, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Wallauts, Best Spanist Cigars, and an assortment of Sugar Toys, Apples, Cranberries, Limes, an assortment of Wax & Glass Beads, Migiature Pictures, in gilt frames, representing naval victories of the last war, Lace Shirt Buttons, Dollar Faces, and an Elegant Rifle, which he will sell theap for cash, & some other

He solicits a share of the public's support, of which he will endervourte prove himself deserving. Amapolis, December 1821.

Andrew Nicholls,

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for the Sheriffalty of said of hty at the election of October 12

JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store, THE FIRST VOLUME OF HAR-RIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS Of Cases Argued and Deter-

mined in the GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive, PRICE-\$6 50.

Sept. 27.

The Euterpeiad

The first volume of the Euterpeiad or Musical Intelligences and Ladies Gazette, ended in April. The 2d voand considerably charged, comprising 8 quarto pages with a sheet of music in every number, and is published semimonthly on sturday's, at three dollars per annum by

John R. Parker. No. 2, Milk st. Boston,

NOTICE.

The Committee of Grievances and Court of Justice, will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P M.

COMM'TTEE. Messrs. Marriott, Loockerman, I Forrest, Allen & Dennis. Sam. S. Hodgkin, clk.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE MENEIR-TAILOR, Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has removed

One door below the Post Office, Where he has on hand a general sup-

FALL & WINTER GOODS, Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassincts, Cords and Vestings, which he will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, at a short notice, and on accommodating terms. Those who wish to purchase bargain will find it to their advantage to give

Annapolis, Nov. 8.

VOL.

JON CHURCH-Price-Th

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he purposes as an equal r efit of the p erty of the U whose favo propriation s, as will co th those he her states. The princi ne appears t d in justice, nittee find th essity of sea of the claims a yet receive tready preoc by the legisla port is before the view of y ting to each t tory, its share purposes of e manner in w and legislato he presumpt throw upon would therefo

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BY JONAS GREEN. CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

Price_Three Pollers per Annum.

risoellaneous

MARYLAND RESOLUTIONS. Legislature of Delaware. Thursday, Jan 17. Mr. Thomas from the committee to whom

ras referred that part of the governor's pessage, which relates to the appropriation public lands, made the following report: The committee to whom was referred hat part of the governor's message, which elates to the appropriations of the public ands, respectfully report -

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That the matter referred to them, em-braces a report and sundry resolutions, a-dopted by the legislature of Maryland, relave to appropriations of public lands for he purposes of education. I'bese resolu-ions declare "that each of the United States as an equal right to participate in the be-efit of the public lands, the common pro-erty of the Union," and other the states, whose favour Congress have not made propriations of land for the purpose of ucation, are entitled to such appropriatis, as will correspond in just proportion, th those heretofore made in favour of the her states."

The principle asserted in these resolution as appears to your committee to be found. d in justice, and to be consonant to the nittee find themselves relieved from the ne esaity of searching for arguments in favor of the claims of those states that have not yet received their portion of the public nds The ground they conceive

stready preoccupied by the report adopted by the legislature of Maryland This rert is before the Senate, and it contains in he view of your committee a lucid and able aposition of the justice and policy of gran ting to each state, in proportion to its terriory, its share of the public lands for the purposes of education After the masterly manner in which this subject has been ma naged by the report adopted by the Mary and legislature your committee have not the presumption to suppose, that they can throw upon it any additional light. They would therefore, venture, merely to con ense into as small a compass as possible, he different views in which this subject has been exhibited

That the public lands are now the com mon property of the Union, is a truth that cannot be denied -and this alone, appears to your committee, sufficient to overthrow the right of any particular section of our country to an exclusive benefit of those lands. The pleathen of common property at present, is of itself sufficient to justify each state, in calling for its share of that property, without any regard to the man ner in which that property was acquired But the states that now call for their pro portional benefit of the public lands, need not shrink from any enquiry into the mode of the acquisition of those lands This in

quiry would not weaken but strongthen & confirm their claims The public lands appear to have been ac quired in three ways By conquest, by purchase, and by cession. The happy ter mination of the revolutionary war gave to the United States a fair title by conquest to those lands, of which, under the provincial government, the crown of Great Britain hid always exercised the right of disposing. But some difficulties seem to have existed, as to the title of the United States to these lands, soon after the close of the revoluti onary war. Several of the states made claims to large portions of those lands, which were embraced by their nominal boundaries The claims of these states, do not appear to your committee, ever to have upon a good foundat ou They do not however conceive it necessary, now to inquire into the justice of these claims, since the states which made them, have long since abandoned them, and surrendered all right and title to those lands by cession to the U.S. whatever objection therefore may be made to our title by conquest to the public lands, there can no doubt ex ist to our title by cession. "By the treaty of peace in seventeen hundred and eighty three. Great Britain relinquished to the United States, all claim to the government, property and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof " And within a few years after the peace, the respective

states actuated by a generous spirit of con

ciliation and patriotism, vielded to the Unit

ed States, what they conceived to be their

claims to the unsettled land. Thus did the

United States acquire a fair undisputed title

to all the public lands east to the Mississip-pi, except those held by the Indians, and

the southern parts of the states of Missia-

sippi and Alabama. A title to these was

acquired by purchase, and the money paid

out of the common fund. By the same ti-

tle do we hold the territory west of the Mississippi, this being purchased from

France in the year eighteen hundred and three, and also paid for out of the common Your committee then, can take no view of this subject, without being forced to the conclusion, that as these lands are a com mon property, each state should derive them its proportional benefit - and that any appropriations of them, for the ex clusive benefit of any particular states, is a violation of the spirit of our national com-Pact, as well as the principles of justice and

ound policy." Were it necessary to search for any addiditional reason why Congress should grant to each state its proportional share of the public lands, your committee think that it might be found in the conditions inserted in the cussions of several of the states -With some of the states, this disposal of the public lands, was a special condition of cesion. The act of cession of Virginia ex-tensity states, that all lands granted to the limited States that all lands granted to the limited States by such egision, shall be con-sidered as a common fund for the use and mefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become, members of the

confederation, or federal alliance of the mid states. Virginia inclusive, according to the usual respective proportions, in the gethe usual respective proportions, in the general charge and expenditures, and shall be saithfully and bona fide disposed of, for that purpose and for no other use or purpose whatsoever." The same spirit breathes through all the acts of cession.

It appears to your committee, that Congress in their disposal of the public lands, have not always acted upon the principle, that these lands are a common property.

that these lands are a common property, and of course should always be disposed of for the common benefit. No complaints can be made against any appropriations of these lands for national purposes. But any appropriations for state surposes, is evidently a departure from justice and from that line of policy, which the welfare of the states, and the harmony of the union most clearly prescribe.

The public lands are surveyed and sold according to the direction of Congress, and by the present laws relating to the survey and sale of those lands, it appears, that one thirty sixth part of all the public lands, is reserved and given in perpetuity, for henefit of common schools in the states or territories, within which such lands are si tnated, and in addition to this, the appropri ations for seminaries of learning of a higher order, amount to about one fifth of those for common schools. These are evidently appropriations of a common fund of the country, for the exclusive benefit of a particular section; and of course fully justily "those states that have not received any such appropriations, in asking of Congress their proportional share, not as a matter of favour, but of justice "

Your committee are aware of the objec. tions that have been made to the claims of those states that have as yet received no appeopriations of the proble lands. They have given these objections due consideration, and the result is, in the view of your committee, that they are founded in fallacy and are without weight. It has been ob jected - that the lands granted to some of the new states for the purpose of education though distinguished in common parlance by the name of donations, were in fact sales bottomed upon valuable consideration; in which the newstates surrendered their right of sovereignty over the remaining public lands, and gave up the whole amount. which might have been received in taxes before such lands were sold, and for five years thereafter." It has been justly ob erved in answer to this, that was congress possesses in absolute dominion, the whole territory before the creation of the new states, and makes there states it is not to be under-tood how any right of sovereign ty is relinquished by them " It is impossi ble to relinguish what never was possessed The new states never had the right of tax ing the public lands. They relinquished nothing, and of course, gave no considera tion for those lands One of the condition on which the new states were admitted into the Union was, that they should not tax the public lands. They accepted of the condition and were of course bound to oberve it. Nor does it appear to your com mittee, how the exemption from taxation of these public lands, is productive of any advantage to the old states, that is not e-qually enjoyed by the new-but it does most obviously appear that the grant of the public lands to the new states, for the purposes of education does give to these states, in advantage, which the states that have received no such appropriations do not par-ticipate with them. This advantage too, your committee think, is daily increasing. In a few years it would be immense. The new states will be relieved from all the bur densome expenses of education, while the other states will be labouring under these expences, if their just claims are not now granted. Your committee cannot see, by hat principle of justice or rule of policy Congress can justify itself in giving the new states so great an advantage over the

It has also been observed by way of objection to the claims of the old states, "that the appropriation of part of the public lands to the purposes of education, for the bene fit of thestate, in which they are situated, has increased the value of the residue by inducing emigrants to settle upon them Your committee confess themselves unable to see the force of this objection If the remainder of the public lands have increased in value, the benefit is obviously not confined to the old states. The new states enjoy equally with the others E.en then all wing the old states to derive advantages from this source, they are not enjoyed by thom exclusively But the benefits accru ing from the appropriations of public lands in the new states are exclusively enjoyed by these states. Your committee however are inclined to think that the old states deive no advantage from the increased price of the residue of the public lands It does appear to them, that the prices of the remaining public lands, are raised at the expence of the old states, by depreciating the value of their lands, this, it is believed by your committee, more than counterbalances the advantages, which the old states re ceive from the mereased value of the residue of those public lands.

The amount of the claims of those states that have received no appropriations of the public lands, have also been urged as an objection against them. But your committee can see nothing frightful in the amount. It has been shown by the Maryland Committee, that instead of being large it is comparatively small. By their report it appears, that the sixteen states that have received no grants, would require but 9,370, 760 acres _ little more than two acres out of a hundred of all the public lands unsold, and less than what has been already gran ted to the states and territories in the west.

Your committee are not disposed to throw any censure upon Congress, for those appropriations of the public lands for the purposes of education, to the states and territories of the west. They believe, that it was a measure dictated by a liberal and enlightened policy. It is the duty of our government in the view of your committee. to guard against the evils of ignorance, and to disseminate as suddy as possible, the blessings of education. This is a duty more especially incumbent upon a republican government. Ignorance is a soil, whence discords and factions hazurlantly spring—none but an enlightened people can long

government—but to these ignorance is a the beginning of virtue dead y enemy, nothing that is sacred, canflourish under its nozious breath. Like see From Campeil's New Monthly Magazine.

tornado it aweeps in ità desolating march overy thing that is fair and lovely.

To the appropriations then that have all ready been made, for the purposes of education, your committee, feel themselves bound to give their full approbation. they think that it is contrary to the welfare of the union, and the spirit of our national compact, that these appropriations should be partlal. Their beatits should be ex tended to every portion of the community Justice tells us that a common property should be expended for a common benefit. and policy tells us that it is essential to the stability of the union, that harmonys hould be preserved among the states. Now it does appear to your committee, that this harmony will be disturbed, and jealousies will be excited, if there be granted to one section of the country, favours which are denied to another. Hesides it does seem to your committee, that if the claims now made, are not granted, that the indepen dence of these states will be endangered and the beauty of our political fabric may he destroyed, by the preponderating influence which the new states will possess through the means of superior knowledge and of more improved mental cultivation

If appropriations of the public lands should be made to these states that have not as yet received any, in proportion to their respective territories, it appears from a cal culation made in the Maryland report, that the share of Delaware is forty-five thousand two hundred and twenty five acres. This would perhaps, amount to about ninety thousand dollars. The importance of such a sum in aid of our shool f. nd. your com mittee deem it unnecessary to urge.

Nor do they think, that the smallness of our share, should render us backward in urging our claim The amaliness of our territory should make us more zealous in the pursuit of knowledge. We should en deavour to obtain power of mind in order to supply the deficiencies of physical strength Knowledge is power Without knowledge, we must sink into insignificance. But with it, we need never lear, but what we shall always be heared and respected in the councils of the nation

Your committee therefore, beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Delaware, General Assembly met, That each of the United States have an equal right to participate in the benefits resulting from the public lands, the common property of

Resolved. That the states, in whose vour Congress have not made appropriations of land for the purpose of education, are entitled to such appropriation, as will correspond in a just proportion, with those heretofore made in layour of the other

Resolved, That the Governor be reques ted to transmi copies of the foregoing re solutions to each of our Senators and our Kepresentative in Congress, with a request, that they will use their endeavours to pro-cure the passage of an act to carry into ef tect the just principles therein set forth.

AN EX KATT-From Blair.

Whatever the belief of men be, they generally pride themselves in the possession of some good moral qualities. The ense of duty is deeply rooted in the human heart Without some pretence to virtue, there is no self-esteem, and no man wishes to appear in his own view as entirely worthless But as there is a constant strife between the lower and higher parts of our nature, between inclination and principle, this pro duces much contradiction and inconsisten y in conduct. Hence arise most of the extremes into which men run in their mo al behaviour; resting their whole worth on that good quality, to which, by consti-

One of the first and most common of

those ex remes, is, that of placing all vir tue, either in justice, on the one band, or in generosity, on the other. The oppositi on between these is most discernible among two different classes of men in socie-They who have earned their fortune by a painful, and laborious and industrious he, are naturally renacious of what they have painfully acquired. To justice they consider themselves as obliged, but to gu beyond it in acts of kindness; they consider, as superfluous and extravagant. They will not take any advantage of others, which conscience tells them is iniquitous; but neither will they make any allowance for their necessities and wants. They contend with rigorous exactness for what is due to themselves. They are satisfied if no man auffer unjustly by them. That no one is benefitted by them, gives them little con cern. Another set of men place their whole merit in generosity and mercy; while to justice and integrity they pay small regard. These are persons generally of higher rank and of easy fortune. To them justice appears a sort of vulgar virtue requisite chiefly in the petty transactions which those of inferior station carry on with one another But humanity and liberality they consider as more refined virtues, which dignity their character and cover all their failings. They can relent at representati ons of distress; can bestow with ostentati ous generosity; can even occasionally share their wealth with a companion of whom they are fond, while, at the same time, they withhold from others what is due to them; are negligent of their tamily and relations; and to the just demands of

their creditors give no attention.

Both of these classes of men run to a between them. Each takes that part of it only which suits his temper. justice there is no virtue. But without hu-

enjoy the blessings of freedom that cannot be appreciated which is not properly inderstood. Morality and religion are easierly to be generally. At the same time, he who sential to the contingence of a republican ly agin with seing just, before we attempt to be generous. At the same time, he who goes further than bare justice, stops at the beginning of virtue

THE RAID CILLECTRIST. Bordering clans, like neighbouring nations, were never upon terms of hereditary, concord; vicinity produced rivalry, and rivalry produced war; for this reason, the Donelle and she Mac Kenzies were never long without some act of hostility or feud; arring houses, driving herds, raising routs and slaughtering each other's clans men, were feats of recreation, which each was equally willing to exercise upon his neighbour; and if either was more deficing than the other, it was more from want or opportunity than lack of good will. Among all the exploits which were this ocpasioned between the (wp clans, none was more celebrated, nor more fearful, than the burning of the Cillechrist, (Ch 1st's church); it gave occa-ion and name to the pibroch of the Glengarrie family, and was provoked and performed in the I llowing man er: La the course of a long succession of ferce & sanguinary conflicts, the Mac Leians, a race who were followers or the Mac Kenzies, took eccasion to insereept and assassinate the eldest son or Donald Mac Angus of Glengarrie. Donald died shorely after, and his second son, who succeeded to the chieftancy of the cfan, was too yo ing to undertake the conduct of apy enterprize to reveige the death of his brother, his cousin, however, Anges Mac Raonuill of Lundi, acted as his captain, & gathering the Mac Donells, in two separate raids avept off the reuts from the greater part of Lord Seaforth's country. Still this revenge seamed too poor an expitation for the blood of his chief, the warm life of the best of his formen was the only .a. crifice which he thought he could offer as an acceptable oblation to appease the manes of the murdered, and he, therefore, pro jected a third expedition, resolving in this, to fill the measure of vergeance to the brim In the prosecution of his design, he await ed a favourable opportunity, and gather ing a small bandrol men, penetrated into the Sunday morning, and surrounded the Cillennist, while a numerous congregati on were assembled within its walls Inex orable in his purpose, Angus commanded his men to set fire to the building, and laughter all who attempted to break forth pruck with despair when the flames rush. ed in upon the aisle of the church and they beheld the circle of bare claymores glancing beyond the door, the congregation, scarce knowing what they did, endea voured to force their way through the wea pons and the flames; but, pent within the narrow passe of a single arch, they were not capable to make way over each other, far less to break the ing of broad swords which bristled round the porch; men, wo men and children were driven back into the blazing pile, or hewn down and transfixed at the gorge of the entrance, the flames increased on every side, a heavy country of livid smoke rolled upward on the air, and the roar of infuriated men, the waiting of suffering inlants, and the shrieks of despairing women, ring from within the dis-solving pile. While the church was burn ing, the piper of the Mac Donells marched round the building, playing, as was custo mary on extraordinary occasions, an ex tempore piece of a usic, the pibroch which he now played, was called, from the place where it was composed Cillachitat, and at terwards became the pibroch of the G un garrie lamily. At length the flames poured

> got to the border of their country. Augus Mac Raonuill, seeing the determination of their pursuit, and the superiority of its numbers, ordered his men to reparate and shift each for himself; they dispersed accordingly, and made every one his way to his own home as well as he could. commander of the Mac Kenzics del not scotter his people, but intent on securing the leader of his formen, held them toge ther on the track of Augus Mac Raonull. who with a few men in his company fled towards Loch Ness. Angus always wore a scatlet plush jacket, and it now served to mark him out to the knowledge of the pursuers. Perceiving that the whole chase was drawn after himself, he separated his lotlowers one by one, till at length he was left alone; but yet the pursuers turned not aside upon the track d any other When they came near the burn of Alt Shian, the leader of the Mac Kenzies had gained so much on the object of his pursuit, that he had nearly overtaken him. The river which was before them runs, in this place, through a tocky chasm or trough, of an ammieuse depth, and considerable breadth. Angus knew that doath was behind blan, and gathering all his strength, he dashed at the desperate leap, and being a man of singular vigour and activity, succeeded in clearing it. The leader of the Mac Kenclearing it. ziel, reckless of danger in the ardour of the pursuit, followed also at the leap, but less athletic than his adversary, he tailed of its length, and slipping on the side of the crag, held by the slender branch of a birch ree which grew above him on the brink The Mac Donnell looking back in his flight to see the success of his pursuer, beheld him hanging to the tree, and struggling to gain the edge of the bank: he turned and drawing his dirk, at one stroke severed

forth from every quarter of the building, the roof fell in there was one mingles

amouldering vapour and all was silent. An gus had looked on with stern unrelenting

determination, but the deed was done, and

recollection now warned him of the danger

of delay, he immediately gave orders to re-

treat, and leading off his men, set off with

the utmost expedition for his own country

the flames of the church had, however

lighted a beacon of starm, which biazed

far and wide. The Mac Kenzies had ga-

thered in numerous bodies, and took the

chale with such vigour, that they came in

sight of the Mac Donells long before they

he expired in the water. Angus Mac Ra-onuill continued his flight, and the Mac Kenzies though bereft of their leader, held on the pursuit; checked however, by the stream, which none of them dared to leave Angus was gaining fast upon them, when a musquet discharged at him by one of the pursuers, wounded him severely, and greatly retarded his speed. After passing the river, the Mac Kenzies again drew hard after him, and as they came in eight of Loch Ness, Angus perceived his strength to fail with his wound, and his enemies pressing upon him, determined to stempt wimming the loch: be rushed into the ter, and for sometime, refreshed by ith coolness, swam with much vigors and confidence. His limbs would, however, in all probability have failed him before the had crossed the half of the distance to the opposite bank; but Passer of Fryars, a particular friend of the Glengarrie family, seeing a windle man pursued by a party one seeing a single man pursued by a party out of the Mac Kenzies country, and knowing that the Mac Donells had gone upon an expedition in that direction, got out a boat and hattening to the aid of Angus, took him on board, and conveyed him in safety to the east side of the Loch. The Mac Kenzies seeing their forman had escaped, dis-continued the pursuit, and Angus returned at his leisure to Glengarrie.

From a Late English Paper. The Romans not only rewarded those who married, but decreed penalties against men who remained in a state of celibacy. -Fines were first ,levied on unmarried men about the year of Rome 350, and when pecontary forfeitures failed to ensure their obedience to these connubial ediets, their contumacions neglect of the fair sex was punished by degradation from their tribe.— Celshaey continued however, to gain ground in Rome; and to counteract its eflects, we find that, in the year 518 from the foundation of the city, the censors rescreed to the extraordinary measure of ob'iging all the young unmarried men to pledge themselves on oath to marry within a cer-tain time. In Babylon, an auction of in-married lidies used to take place annually. The virgins of marriageable age in every district were assembled on a certain day of every year. The most beantiful were flist put up, and the man who bade the largest om of money gained possession of her -The second in personal appearance lollow-ed, and the purchasers gratified themselves with handsome wives according to the depth of their purses

When all the beautiful virgius were sold, the crier ordered the most deformed to stand up, and after he had openly demanded who would marry her with a small sum, the was at length adjudged to the man who would be satisfied with the least; and in this manner the money arising from the sale of the hardsome women served as a portion to those who were either of disa-greeable looks; or that had any other fault

CONCRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, Monday January 21.

The Speaker laid before the House the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, viz. Treasury Department,

19th January 1821.

Sir: I have the honour to transmit here. with, for the information of the House of Representatives, an estimate of appropriations, proposed for the serve me of the year 1822, amounting, to \$5,891,18545

For the Civil List \$868,603 42 For Miscellaneous Expanses 4 6,875 60 Foreign Intercourse For Military Department in

cluding pensions, arming the militia Ind an Depart.

ment, and arrearages Naval establishment in-5.165.896 19

cluding the Marine corps 2,252,410 27

\$5,191,215 48

The funds from which the appropriations for the year 1722 may be discharged, are

the following viz. 1st The sum of a x bundred thousand dollars, annually reserved by the act of the

customs, towards the expenses of govern-2d. The surplus which may remain, of the customs and arrearages of internal dotles and direct taxes after ratisiying the sums for which they are pledged and ap-

propriated.

3d. Any other unappropriated money which may come into the Treasury, during

the year 1522. I have the honour to be, very respectful-

wir, your obedient sevant, WM H CRAWFORD.

The Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Uniform System of Bankrupley.
On motion of Mr. Sergeant, the hansa
then resolved itself into a committee of the
whole on the bill to chabilish an uniform system of Bank suptey, Mr. Taylorin the chair.

Tuesday, Jan 22.

Mr. Sergeant, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill for the estabida; which was twice read and committed. On niction of Mr Condict, it was Resolved, That the committee on the

public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reorganizing the severa land districts in the United S ares, and of diminishing the existing num er of land offi-On motion of Mr. Burton, it was

Resoived, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law making the records and judicial proceedings of the heveral states, evidence in mech particular

The house then respived itself into a

FOURTH CENSUS.

The aggregate numbers of each state are already before our readers. The details, howeer, are very interesting, and the columns particularly which shew the respective number of blacks and whites, of aliens, and of the commercial, agricultural and manufacturing population, afford data for volumes of theories, and at the same time present much valuable practical information.

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海衛衛衛公

March, 1821; compiled from returns received at the Department	-	-	Females of 20 and under 45 Feales of 45 and under 45 Males of 45 and under 26. Males of 45 and under 26. Females of 45 and under 45. Females of 45 and under 26. Females of 45 and under 45.	to 20 to 45 45, &c. to 14 to 26 to 45 45 &c.	101 85 89 101 99 106 100 139 244161	1065; 650 690, 617 969 778 904 781 126 92987 527 588 560 520 550 520 465 429 44 83059	15 47 14.22 947 865 629 14.21 961 955 675 100 27.5248 2	1063 812 8195 3011 3347 1930 5342 4195 4186 3158 701 1372819 1	103c 6 6 5 555 111c 1020 882 3020 1198 987 7c6 149 255550	2.33 111: 2.51 1317 1207 1143 2742 1307 1031 72749	40691 21748 8145 3884 3133 2685 7640 4545 3772 3083 250 1065366		1563 L 6089 330 195 180 146 349 209 195 159 4 340989	3006 974 87 68 52 38 84 52 44 39 75407	719 2764 700 323 240 235 534 297 224 1 3 52 422813	11801 4379 300 201 204 466 260 139 561434	71 31, 86 71 55 23 104 59 44 22 49	85; 284 93, 40, 86, 17, 62, 39, 34, 26, 29, 6556 55, 29, 6556	157 79 18 13 11 2 8 8 29 1 392 696 373 756 338 349 288 829 549 54× 392	151.922 70.320 47,64 0 24,035 23,	
persons in the United Si 1820, and the act of the 3d of M of State.	1	MALES.	Number of persons engage Commerce Number of persons engage manulaciuses. Males of 14 and under 26 Males of 45 and upwards. Females of 45 and upwards. Females of 15 and upwards.	to 14 to 26 to 45 54, &c to 14 to 26		•	17541	60038 1861	15941 860 1583 917 628 592	(382) 1244 839 337 135 979	18640 24736 Pende 10718 6073 22740	2501 11844 48914 27311 19395 10761 45035 25663	3557 33204 1954 16249 6922 32141	650 7016 4600 4061 1173 6677	78-0 2031+ 10078 6529 2826	1 779 31469 17132 10944 4369 29231 19		1955 2491 1511 852 457 2281 1	39. 196 327 276 143 76 293 268	27 013-323-011-201	
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ggregate amount taken in virtue of the act		FREE WHITE MALES.	ree white males under 10 years.	10 to 16 16 to 15 16 to 25 to 45 45, &c	G817 21598 71461 28530 27742	19572 6529 22703	5860 1767 7596 7618	5864 24137 22035	104297 29591 132753 135634	77050 25901 102550 97144	91612 40193	45762 13148 58863 57898 32912 9745 39527 36264	17825 5728 23354 21578	6281 1750 9336 9055	4710 9105 8747 11263	36004 10383 41328 3×178	14428 14072	4227 1313 6224 5755	559 152 .		1,344,263612,102/180,036/255,520/765,546 494,735/1
According to the Census			STATES AND TERRITORIES			New Hampsbire,	Massachusetts, Rhode Island,	Connectiont,	New York.	Pennsylvania,	Delaware, Marejand	Virginia,	S. Carolina, (except Kershaw)	Georgia, Alabama,	Mississippi, Louisiana,	Tennessee, Kentucky.	Ohio,	Ilimois,	Territory of Michigan,	District of Columbia,	Trive Control

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, Jan. 91.

For the Maryland Gazette THE TWELFTH CAKE.

Notwithstanding the most diligent re-searches, I have been altogether unable to trace to its source the twelfth night coronation. The legends of antiquity appear to assign no era to a custom which has prevailed from time immemorial. Though this usage disclaims any origin, yet there must be a period of its introduction as a winter's amusement. It matters hot how ever whence it originated, nince we must pronounce it to be a very good old custom, nd much should I regret to see it exploit ed from the scale of diversions, . We are somewhat advised that

"Tyrant custom sbackles man,"

I think I may nevertheless hazard the assertion that both males and females are willing to be shackled by a custom that brings the sexes together for the purpose of making merry.

These remarks are elicated owing to a twelfth cake given a few hights since at Mrs. Soooss, where was exhibited a scene truly splendid-whether we regard the sumptuousness or elegance of the enter tainment, the splendour of the rooms, or the brilliancy of the company there assem-Many a Strephon that festire eve no doubt, was vanquished by the missiles that emanated from eyes more twinkling than the nocturnal torches which radial the firmament. I must descend from this altitude least I should omit to describe the

CORONATION.
So soon at the company assemble at a twel-th night orgie, the lady who is to un dergo the ceremonies of crowning, is conducted as near the centre of the room as practicable, and is attended by several o ther ladies, among whom is the queen, who is prepared to divest herself of those r galia with which she was invested the year be ore, on an address in verse being read to her successor. For immediately the verses composed for the occasion, as read, the lady who is to be crowned, has her brow encircled by a wreathy chaplet of roses-which is the insignia of royalty The queen elect is usually stilled in the address "QUEEN OF BEAUTY," or "QUEEN OF FASHION," though the more appropriate appellation, in my opinion, the QUEEN OF FLOWERS since flowers associate with them the idea of sweetness and beauty, two of the most inestimable qualities in a female; but there is another title by which she might with equal propriety, perhaps, be distinguished which is, as the Queen of hearts .- Be this as it may, so soon as the coronation of the queen takes place, she either stands in the loor, and receives the gratulations of her loyal and dutiful subjects, or is for that pur pose led to a seat.

That nothing may be omitted in the rela tion of this ceremony, I must apprize those who never witnessed the pageantry of a twelfth night coronation, that there is a cake, handsomely decorated, prepared for the queen's special use, and which precedes her majesty to the carriage when about to retire for the night.

When the queen has received the homage due to her station, the company after hav ing sacrificed to the muses by dancing and reading of verses numbered so as to divide them off in pairs, think, at nine, which being the number of the muses, it is time to exhibit the graces, by tripping "on the light fantastic toe." -At length.

"Up springs the dance along the lighted

"The poetry of motion," as Miss Owenson stiles it, but as it is commonly called dane ing, continues until about twelve, when the rolling carriages, while rousing the more orderly citizens from their slumbers, proclaim that the entertainment is conclud ed; and thus concludes the narrative of MONTAGUE.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. Green, Having read the enlogy pronounced in on the two young gentlemen who graduated in St. John-college, at the recent com-

mencement of that institution, I cannot in justice to the other collegians who delivered orations on that occasion, withhold the commendation and applause that should be bestowed on their performance which, without any disparagement whatever to the graduates Mr. Howard and Mr. Randall. was comparatively speaking equally bril-liant with the performances of those gentlemen that they are deservedly entitled to the lofty and high coloured encomium passed on them by the writer in the paper above mentioned, I cordially join with him in acknowledging, but why, in noticing an exhibition of this kind, particularize the two graduates, as having signally distinguished themselves, when the other collegians acted full as well their part while engaged in the performances to which I have allud Since the author of the piece in the Ma-

ryland Republican, has not described particularly the manner in which this exhibition was conducted, I will endeavour tocxcute that office. At the west extremity of the college hall,

a room of spacious dimensions, and ad-mirably calculated for collegiate exercises was raised a scaffold or stage, the platform of which whence the pupils delivered or enunciated their harangues was in order to render the stage more comfortable cover ed with carpets. On either side of this elevation were scated in chairs provided for the purpose, the governor, council, and senate of Maryland, and the trustees of the college. In the intermediate space (still affording compass for the speakers) was placed a table at each end of which, sat the professors of the institution. Fronting the rostrum were disposed the audience who occupied benches arranged for their ac commodation-and a numerous and bril liant audience it was ... since it was an audi ence distinguished for beauty, taste, lashion and elegance; intermingled with and as a component of this audience were the mem bers of the legislature, and many other conspicuous characters. In the gallery over garrison at Fort Severn, which at intervals previously designated entertained the company with the finest music. Indeed the tout ensemble was such as to clicit unqualified approbation.

That this seminary is destined ere long to shed lustre over the state, requires not, I think, the spirit of prophesy, to predict. We had, at the commencement which has

ournotics, I should be enable to our notice. I should be enable to come the water six who ascended the sail of whom far exceeded my capellar I observed particularly their actual manage which suitably, requires the cost attention. They spoke in the order of the common of th menced and ended with a prayer to throne of mercy.

A Friend to the Colle

ABSTRACT

Of the Proceedings of the Legislate HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, Jan. 23. Mr. Bruce reports a bill to ascert Mr. Bruce reports a sull the general allowance of members of the general a sembly, electors of the senate and electors of the president and vice president of

United States

The bill for the benefit of Samuel Theorem
of Talbot; a further supplement to the
for the revaluation of real and personal per
perty in Caroline, reported by Mr. What
ly, the resolution in favour of Same Mi
dieton; the bill for the benefit of Tree
Mankin; the bill for the benefit of Elec-Mankin; the bill for the benefit of Ele Hicks and the bill authorising the ler court of Frederick to raise a sum of me

court of Frederick to raise a sum of most to build a bridge over Big. Pipe creek, and severally passed and sent to the sant.

Mr. Millard reports a supplementation act to incorporate a society, for the mast tonance and education of poor female and dren, by the name of the Benevolent Sets with the city of Rahimore. ty in the city of Baltimore The bill for the benefit of Levi Port

Mr. Bruce reports a bill to provide an enue for the support of government inth

The resolution in favour of Elizabet Dawkins was rejected.
The bill for the benefit of Jesse and Wa Lucas was rejected.

Mr. Marriott reports unfavourably the petition of Charles Browning.
Mr. Cannell reports a bill for the bene

of Elizabeth Dedman and others of Ken Mr. Marriott reports a bill respecting & ourt of appeals.

Mr. Woodward reports a bill respect the second election district of Anne-Ara

Mr. Hoffman reports favourably on the

Mr. Pigman reports a bill to provided the city of Baltimore. .
Mr H Kemp obtained leave to report

upplement to the act to establish a pitte n St Mary's county The clerk of the senate returns the bit

to make valid the acts and proceedings of John Rigby as a justice of the peace, pa

Mr. Moffitt reports favourably on theps tition of Eliza Bruff.

Thursday, Jan. 24.

The resolution repealing the resolution in layour at the clerk of the Council; the amended bill relative to the University of Maryland, and the further additional upplement to the act, regulating the inspetion of salted fish, were severally passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Hoffman reports a hill for the relif of Henry Korn, of Allegany. Mr. Saulabury reports a further supple-ment to the act for distributing the free school fund. The resolution in favour of Ann Rawling,

was rejected. Mr. Dennis obtained leave to reports bill laying duties on licences to retailer d dry goods.

Mr. Dorsey reports a bill to repeal al such laws of this state as authorise the courts to sentence free negroes and mulaitoes to undergo confinement in the penile

tiary Mr Forwood reports a bill relating to public roads. The clerk of the senate returns the bill

for the benefit of Mary Scott, and the say plement to the act for the valuation of rel and personal property in Caroline, sevent ly passed.

Friday, Jan. 25. The bills for the benefit of Elizabeth Dedman and others; to lay out and make pubthe act to establish the City Bank of Bakimore; for opening roads in Harford; and the add tional supplement to the act authorising the appointment of inspectors and wood corders, were severally passed and

sent to the senate. The clerk of the senate returns the bill relating to the University of Maryland, passed.

Mr. H Kemp repo to a supplement to the act to establish a patrol in St. Mary's, and other counties.

Alr. Williams reports a bill to authorise the levy court of Cecil, to levy money to build a bridge over the Octorara creek in The report on the petition of William Holmes was rejected.

Mr. J. Forrest reports favourably on the petition of Benjamin Duvall.

Mr. Orrick reports favourably on the claim of Henry Murray.

The supplement to the act for quieting possessions, applies a property of the supplement of the section o

ossessions, enroling conveyances, &c. was

The clerk of the senate delivers the followers lowing bills:-To incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Bog ough to Hager's town - For opening Bot le alley in the city of Baltimore For the benefit of Capt. James Mitchell, of Ceell, for the consideration of the house, And returns the bills to prevent swine & geese from going at large in friendship sotherising the levy court of Harford, to layout and open certain roads to enable the comto hold a lot of ground, &c Also there solution to compensate the commissioner for examining the turnpike road severally passed.

Saturday, Jan. 26. Mr. Dennis reports a bill laying duties on licences to retailers of dry goods,

for other purposes.

Mr. Hardcastle reports a bill to authors
the recording of a deed from Selement
Scott to Isaac Colgar, of Isaac.

The supplement to the set to confirm a make valid the sets and proceeding of the commissioners of the town of Princes Anne; and the bills to authorise letter to build a church in Elkton—to authorise the president and menager of the Resident president and managers of

ds In the Mr. Doug he act for ti on of a bra The clerk

repeal part mentioned, ill in favou relly passes he act to in the Marine deration Mr. Whit

he levy cou The repo ord, was di The cler declaring th conveyance trust for the Methodist on Hurford ment, whic Mr. Bric applement M. Dalry the act for The clerk lement to

l supplem ons, sevel which were On motio as read: Ordered Barnes, th he commi ustice, & tl saue subp shall bow touching th in said men ut, Shall as determ

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Mr. remov distric Mr tour o Mr. penite caster truste Friend in fave sed.

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ough turnpile road company, to raise a com of meany by lottery—for the relief of Elljah Moerly, and others—to bey out and year a road in Balkimore county—in favour at stargarst Lewis—the applement to the set to prevent the destruction of system in his state—and the bill relating to public oads in the several counties therein menioned, were severally passed and sant to he separte.

Mr. Douglass reports a supplement to he act for the preservation of the naviga-

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Samuel Thoms plement to the a said personal property of Tembership of Elegan horising the length of Samuel Pipe creek, were to the senate supplement to the senate supplement to the poor female ethics.

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n. 24.

he act for the preservation of the navigaorth West Fork, in Caroline.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill to epeal part of the acts of assembly therein repeal part of the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes; and the sill in favour of Walter K. Armistead, sev-rally passed; and delivers a supplement to he act to incorporate the stockholders of the Marine Bank of Baltimore, for the con-

Mr. Whiteford reports a bill empowering to lawy court of Harford to build a bridge

ver Deer Creek. The report in favour of George W. Bradord, was dissented from.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill

declaring the assent of the legislature to a conveyance of lands in Harford, made in Methodist church that may have families Harford circuit, passed with an amendent, which was assented to.

Mr. Bruce reports a further additional pplement to the act to regulate and disciline the militia of this state.

M. Dalrymple reports a supplement to The clerkof the senate returns the sup

lement to the act for the improvement of he public roads in Kent, and the additionsupplement to the act to regulate elecons, severally passed with amendments, hich were concurred with by the house On motion by Mr. Porrest, the following

Ordered. That the memorial of Samuel Barnes, this day presented, be referred to the committee of greivances and courts of justice, & that said committee be directed to issue suppoenas for such witnesses as they shall be well advised will give testimony ouching the facts and charges contained in said memorial. And the question being put, Shall the housd assent to the same? it was determined in the negative, 34 to 23.

Monday Jan 28. Mr. Bruce reports a bill to impose and ollect a tax upon the estates of deceased croons.

The bill annulling the marriage of Thos. F. Ward and Anne Ward, was passed and sent to the senate

The clerk of the senate delivers the following bills-for the relief of Eleanor Hicks of Charles-for the support of Teresa Manin, and her infant children, of Charlesto enlarge the powers of the trustees of the poor of St. Mary's county-for the benefit of Sami. Thomas of Talbot-authorising the levy court of Prederick to raise a sum of money to build a bridge over Big Pipe Creek, severally passed. Also a bill vesting certain property in the eastern part of the city of Baltimore in trustees for the use and benefit of the society of Friends, &ce in said city. Read.

Mr Weems reports unfavourably on the petition of Wm R Sewell of Calvert, Read and assented to

Mr. Barney reports a bill for the widen of East street in the city of Baltimore. Mr Bruce reports'a bill to authorise the

building an arsenal in the city of Annapolis. Mr Douglass reports a bill to authorise the recording of a deed from Jacob Charles of Caroline, to Thos Payne of said county Mr. Weems reports a supplement to the act to ascertain and establish a divisional

line between Anne-Arundel and Calvert counties. Also a bill concerning Lower Marlborough Academy,
Mr. B Forrest reports a bill authorising

a lottery for the benefit of the Rockville and Barnestown Roman Catholic Congregation

m Montgomery course. Read.

The additional supernt to the act to incorporate a companishmake a turnpike road from the west eart of Frederick town to Harper's ferry, and supplement. Passed and sent to the senate. sent to the ser

The clerk of the senate delivers the first reported bill relative to the University of Maryland, rejected. Also the bill for the benefit of Robert Guest, of Charles, pass

The bill for the relief of Henry Korn, of Allegany, we passed and sent to the senate. The both for the relief of Robert Ussel-ton and Jamin Arno of Kent—to alter such part of the constitution as relate to the division of Anne Arundel county into

election districts, and to change the place of holding the elections in the 2d election district of said county-empowering the levy court of Cecil to build a bridge over Octorara creek, were severally passed and sent to the senate. Mr. Bruce submitted a resolution pro-

posing the sale of the unsubscribed stock to which this state is entitled in the Bank of

Mr Barney reports a bill for the relief of

Ann Merryman.
The resolution in (avour of Richard Graves was passed and sent to the senate. The clerk of the senate delivers the additional supplement to the act to regulate the inspection of tobacco and lumber in the

eity of Baltimore, passed.

Mr. Orrick reports a bill relating to the removal of causes for trial within the 6th district Read. Mr. J. Porrest delivers a resolution in fa-

your of Richard W. West. Mr. Barney reports a bill relating to the

The bill vesting certain property in the castern part of the city of Baltimore, in trustees for the bills of the society of Friends, &c. In his crey, and the resolution in favour of Berlam, G. Jones, were passed.

Tuesday, Jan. 29.
On motion by Mr B Forrest, the following order was read; Ordered, Thee the statement and affidavit of Matthias Bargis, reported to the house by the committee of grievances, &c. be committed to the said

ing the same, may he examined and reported by said committee to the house.

Mr. J. Forrest reports a bill to provide for the erection of an additional wharf in

committee, to the end that testimony touch

The bill to pave Bottle Alley in Baltimore, was passed and sent to sen ate.

Mr. Crain delivers a report in favour of Hezekiah Foard, of Cecil.

The bill to authorise a lottery for the benefit of the Union Church of Paney-town, and the bill to amend and reduce into one the several acts of assembly relative to public roads in Worcester, were passed and

he roads in Worcester, were passed and sent to the senate.

Mr. Carroll reports a bill to anthorise the president directors, see, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, to issue notes of the

On motion by Mr Barney, the question was put, that leave be given to bring in a hill to provide for ascertaining the sense of the people of the state of Maryland, on the propriety of calling a convention to revise the constitution. Determined in the negative year 22, nays 41.

From the National Intelligencer.
The Census of Kershaw District, in South Carolina, which was wanting, has been laid before Congress by the Secretary of State, amounting, in the aggregate, to 12,432, and making the entire population of that state 502,741. It is understood that the enumeration in Alabama has not been so perfect as it might have been. owing, it is believed, to the inadequacy of the compensation of the labour of performing the service in the scattered settlements. With this exception, which is, perhaps, not not susceptible of timely remedy, the Census may be regarded as complete, and we understand the General Aggregate will be immediately re-printed, with the return from Ker haw incorporated; which occasion will be embraced for the correction of a small error or two that had inadvertently erept into the calculation, not varying the to al amount, however, more than about

We hear from New Orleans, that, about three weeks ago, they had sleighing there As yet there has been no opportunity for sleighing here this winter, and there is no prospect of it now.

Legislature of Massachusetts.
MARYLAND RESOLUTIONS -Mr Shaw, from the committee to whom the subject of these resolutions was committed has made an able report, in which the ground is maintained, that the states in whose favour congress have not made ap propriations of land for the purposes of education, are not entitled to any such ap propriations in consequence of the reservathe new states, Boston Repertury.

DREADFUL CALAMITY.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

We have to recognitis afternoon one of the most dreadful to affecting catastrophes, which has happened at any time in this country. On Thursday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock, the Orphan Asylum, at the corner of Schwalkill. the corner of Schuylkill, Sixth & Cherry-streets, was destroyed by fire. Nothing remains of it except cracked and tottering walls But the eminently deplorable and heart rending part of this calamity remains to be told. From 20 to 23 of the poor orphans are missing.

The dreadful forebodings entertained yesterday, in relation to the fate of the orphans missing since the destruction of their avv lum were, we fear, but too well founded Of the whole number missing, twenty three, 20 are girls, and theparticulars which we are about to mention, authorise us further to believe the worst. The matron had been ill of pleurisy, and was bled the day before She, pleurisy, and was filed the day before. She, with her daughter and anothing young woman, an assistant, were the only adult in mates of the edifice. The matron was the first to awake, from difficulty of wreathing, occasioned by the amoke. The two young of the ways of the same of the ways of the same of the women, and herself, rescued as many of the children as it was practicable to save, in the short interval of time that elapsed between the moment of their being roused, and the period when the progress of the flames ren-dered it necessary for them to retreat. The matron mentions that this interval was but a few minutes. The girls slept in the third story, and, it appears but too certain, that the fire had gained so much head before they were awakened, as to render their es-

cape exceedingly difficult. Butcher, the watchman of the ward in which the Asylum stood, was first drawn to the building; and rescued several of the children from the second story. Nutter, the watchmen of the adjoining ward, was next on the ground. The latter attempted to ascend the stairs alone, but was driven back by tear of the smoke and flames, which were bursting out. He went up, however, in company with the other, and found on the stars several of the orphans, whom they existenced. Nutter mounted again to the floor of the second story, and found himself enveloped in suffocating smokehe groped among the beds, which were empty-and then retreated through a window over the police at the back door When on the portico, he received into his arms a child from the arms of Butcher and descended with his burden by means of one of the columns of the portico

By this time the flames had spread and raged with so much fury, that access by the stairs was no longer possible Another watch-man informs us, that about this crisis, he heard screams and coughing, as if from the third story. Before the engines could be made ready to play, the interior of the edi-fice was wholly on fire. The scarcity of water and the extreme severity of the cold which froze almost immediately what could be procured, formed distressing impediments to the zeal of the hose and engine associa-We are told that the great exertions of the Phonix Hose Company contributed chiefly to the preservation of the Widows Asylum, the roof of which they found in

Charleston Jan. 24. Information had reached Havannah that Commodore Chaytor, of the Patriot service, had captured a large piratical schoo-ner off the Hole in-the-Wall, and hung up seventy five of her crew upon the Berry Islands, as an example to others engaged in piratical sursuits. in piratical pursuits.

The United States schooner Alligator, the town of Nottingham; which was passed and sent to senate.

On motion by Mr. Allen, the question was put, That leave be given to bring in a bill to we have the donations from the different so cols, colleges and academies in this state, and apply them to the payment.

merican Calculation Horisty, and had its postionate reduction, or that fixed in by the house last session, would augment the annual sering by the re organization, to at least 450,000 dollars,

The house having agreed to consider the house,

Letters received in this city annuals.

Resolved, That the Committee on Millary and the serious serious in the following words.

Letters received in this city announce that a great battle has been fought, in the Arkansas country, between the Cherokees and Osages, in which the former were completely-victorious, making prisoners of several hundred of their antagonists. The next mails from that quarter will probably bring us the particulars of this combat.

From the New Brunswick (N. J.) Times.

NEW INVENTION.

It may well be said, says a correspondent, that ours is truly an age of invention. A new gig belonging to Henry M'Colm, Esq of Bomerset, was exhibited in this city a few days since, to which was added a machine of his own invention, which strikes at the end of every mile, and at the same time shows the distance, and is constructed on such predise mathematical principles, that it may be set, so as to tell the distance of nine thousand miles; and may be taken offor added to any wheel carriage, without the least incon-

Mount Zion, Geo. Jan 7.

A MODERN AMAZON.
We have been informed on good authority, that a robbery of novel character, was committed not long since in the county of Emanuel A certain physician, whose name we do not recollect, and who is infirm and old, had been attending on the daught. er of a Mr. & Mrs. Gregory. After the re-covery of the patient, her father paid the Doctor for his professional services the sum of lorty five dollars, which, with other col lections which he had made, about the same time, amounted to seventy or eighty dollars

While on his way home, and passing by a swamp, this infirm & aged son of Esculapins was accosted by a foe clad in no ordinary terror. It was no less than Mrs. Gregory, the mother of his late patient, as the doctor has since declared under the solemnity of an oath before a civil tribunal, habited in the attire of a warrior, her face well blacked, a musket upon her shoulder, and two or three pieces of pipe stems thrust out of her mouth. She advanced with the intrepidity of a Joan of Arc, seized his bridle rein with one hand, and with the other laid hold of the pock at which contained the money, and never relaxed her grasp till she tore away the pocket, and secured its contents. Mrs G is now in Emanual jail waiting the return of the superior court for

congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday January 23. The resolution moved by Mr. Plumer, on the 6th inst. calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to "communicate to this house such information as he may possess respecting the funds set apart by an act of the State of Maryla id, dated Dec 26; 1791, for improving the port of Baltumore, and by an act of the State of Georgia, dated Feb. 10th, 1787, for clearing obstructions in the river Savannah, to which acts the assent of Congress was given March 17, 1800, and by ubsequent acts continued to the present time -stating the amount of duties received under said acts, the manner in which they have been applied, and how far the objects therein contemplated have been accomplished"-was taken up, and agreed to The orders of the day were then called up,

when the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished buil ness of vesterday, [the Bankrupt Bill] Mr Taylor in the chair.

Thursday, Jan 24

Mr. Cannon rose to call the attention of he house to a resolution submitted by him some weeks ago, and now lying on the table. It would be recollected, he said, that, on the reduction of the army by Congress at the last session, a different organization had been given to it by the Senate than was proposed by a large majority of the housewhich change, he believed, would not have received the sanction of a majority of the house, but for the lateness of the period at which the bill, with this amendment, was cturned from the Senate The difference of the expence of maintaining the military establishment as at present organized, Mr C said, was vastly greater than it would have been if otherwiseorganized. He had, for the information of the house, made an estimate, not only of the amount of public money which would be saved by re organiz ng the army, but also of the probable num her of officers that would be discharged if the army should be re organized according to the resolution which he had moved, and now meant to call up. Mr C here pro-ceeded to state that, should Congress pursue the course which he proposed, the tobanded, including both Infantry and Ar tillery, and excluding the General Staff,

5 Colonels, salary of \$2,400 each
5 Lieutenant Colonels 2,148 5 Majors 1,860

15 Field Officers in all.

5 Field Onte5 Regimental quarter masters. \$ 849 per an.
849 do. 5 Quarter master sergeants, 849 do.

120, additi-5 Adjutants, onal taken from line 1,908 per an. 5 Paymasters,

25 Of the Regimental Staff.

53 Captains-35 of Infantry \$1044 per annum, and 15 of artillery, \$1428 per an-

71 First Lieutenants-35 of Infantry, 3349, and 36 of artillery, at \$1176 per an-72 Second Lieutenants-35 of infantry, \$849, and 36 of artillery, at \$1176 per an

195 Commissioned Officers of companies. and 549 Sergeants, Corporals, Artificers, and Musicians, at an average of \$300 each

per annum Making an aggregate number of 784 Officers, to be disbanded, being surplus offi cers over the number which would be ne cessary when the army was properly organ-ized. The whole amount per annum saved iged. The whole amount per annum saved by this rediganization, would be 428,247 96, leaving out of view the reduction of the General walf, which, if included by a pro-

tary affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reorganising the regular arms, (so that companies into different corps contain the number of non-commissioned officers & rivates they did previous to the reduction and organization medeum der the act of the last session of Congress); and that said committee enquire into the expediency of disbanding the supernumera-

ry officers, and reducing the general staff Mr. Cooke said, he had rather that the resolution should not confine the committee to any specific alteration in the army. Mr, Cannon modified his motion, so as to make the proposed inquiry general.
Thus modified, the resolution was agreed

THE BANKRU PT BILL. The House then again resolved itself into

Taylor in the chair.
On cotion of Mr. Mallary the commit tre rose, and obtained leave tosit again-and the house adjourned till Monday.

The Saturday Magazine,

Containing Miscellaneous Selections from Foreign Magazines Literary In telligence, Scientific Notices; Record, Agricultural papers read before the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia, Variety, Poetry - Being a continuation of the National Recorder. Published by Littel and Henry. No. 71. S. Second-st. Philadelphia-Price & 5 per annum.

No. 27, of the Saturday's Magazine contains

Confessions of an English Opium Est.

Stories of Crocadiles American Medals

From the Memoir of Gaudentia de Lucca Mr Belzoni's Egyptian Antiquities Fatal Wedding

Menzekoff A Strolling Company The good Story Teller

The honour of Mograh Monoghan, a

story Provincial Dialect Origin of Tea being used New Publications, &c.

Published Every Saturder at 5 dol-lars per annum—subscriptions receiv-ed

To Hire,

A Comfortable Hack and pair of excellent Horses.

Gentlemen or ladies wishing to go journies, or to make excursions abroad, are informed that they can be accommodated by applying to the subscriber, who con-stantly keeps a convenient Hack and pair of Horses, which he will hire by the day,

or Horses, which he will hire by the day, week, or month. His driver is steady and careful. Apply at Mr. Henry Price's.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has dissolved princes to with Mr. Henry Matthews.

ROBERT FROST Annapolis, Ich 31.

A COACH

FOR BALTIMORE

(Five times a Weck.) In addition to the regular line of three times a week, viz. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, a PRIVALE Coach will run every Monday and Friday throughout the winter, starting from Mrs. Robinson's and Mrs Daley's

at 8 o'clock, and arriving at Barnum's Hotel the same afternoon. Fare and allowance of baggage same

as in mail line. For seats please apply at Mr George Shaw's Store, whurch street. Annapolis. Jan. 31, 1822.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel county, Orphans Court, January 1st, 1822.

On application by petition of Rebec ca Watts, administratrix of Philip K. Watts, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryand Gazette Thomas H Hall,

Reg. of Wills A. A. County.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Philip K. Watts, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof. to the subscriber, at a before the lst day of July next. may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said est. Given under my hand, 1st day January 1892.

REBECCA WATTS, Admira.

REMOVAL.

J. WATERS, & SOM

J. WATERS. & SO...

Have removed their Saddle and Harness Manufactory, to the shop lathy occupied by John N Stewart, in Church street, where they offer for sale a handsome assortment of articles in their line, very low for cash, and hope to receive, (as they shall endeavour to merit,) a continuance of public patronage.

N. B. All persons indebted the firm, are earnestly requested to make payment before the first of March next.

Assupplie, Jan. 10, 1822, Sw.

Collector's Sale.

Will be sold, for cash, at the Ta-tern of Mr. James Hunter, on Fri-day the 5th day of February next, the large three story Frame House, formerly occupied by Mrs. Janetta R. Stores, decessed, as a Boarding-House. Taken for city laxes due the Corporation of Abaspolis for the Corporation of Ahnapolis for the year 1821 Sale to copy to be at 11 o'clock A. M. ISAAC FOLLAND, Coll. Corporation colla.

Jan 24

A Spy Glass

Was taken through mistake, or stolen, from the new Warehouse on the Dock. The wood work is covered with canvass, and secured with twine at the ends. It is of a large size, make er's name not recollected. The name of the subscriber is written at length on the canvass - Any person returning the same will be liberally reward-

JOHN T. BARRER. Jan 24.

Wanted,

A Situation as Manager on a large Farm. Satisfactory recommendations can be produced. Any communication addressed to ELIJAH RICKETTS. at West Friendship, Anna Jundel at West Friendship, county, will be attended to.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE AND LOT, Now occupied, by Richard J Crabb, esq. near the Bath Spring Possession will be given on the 1st of November next. For fiven on the 1st of Novembar next. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber, living in the head of Severn, or Robert Welchar, tan. esq Annapolis, ames Mewburn, Jan. 17.

Land for Sale. By virtue of a decree of the fourt of Chancery, the subscriber will set at pub-lic sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock h. M. if fair, if not, the first fair day her alter,
A Truct of Land called "Wayson's

Folly," Lylog in the Swamp, in Anne-Arundel county, containing sixty six acres and two-thirds, which was mortkaged by John Way-

son to Nicholas Noroln.

This land has a divelling house on it, at In stand has a drelling house on it, at present in the occuration of Abraham Parkinson; the other inprovements not knowd. It is calebrated of good fishing and fowling, and fine oyster. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond, with two sufficient sureties, for the payment of the purchase money, within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, and on the cayment of the purchase money and the ratification of the aic, a deed will be given by the subto the purchaser, and his heirs scribe

NICHOLAS BREWER, jun. Trustee.

Private Sale. The subscriber will dispose of at private sale a part of a tract of land called Fortland Manor, near Pig Point, containing 150 acres. It is in high cultivation, and adapted to the cultivation of whea, rye, oats, corn and tobacco If more suitable to the purchaser, the subscriber will dispose of the whole tract of land containing 340 acres. There is on the premises every conadapted to clover and plaister, and is in high cultivation, and has a large proportion of meadow land.

Also. Several Valuable SLAVES, Girle and Boys. For tern apply to

John - Weckes.

Take Notice.

All persons are forewarned hunting or gunning, or trespassing in any manner, of Horn Point As the subscribers have sus-ained considerable damage from such, they are determined to prosecute all offenders. George Barber,

John T. Barber.

CABINET MAKE G.. The Subscriber, at his Shop, in

Church street, opposite the Post-Office, having provided himself with Mahogany, and other materials, for carrying on the

Cabinet Making Business. &c. Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully received. He will likewise furnish and superintend

FUNERALS.

On the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

He will also attend to the business of Upholstering and Papa Junging,
JONATHAN CEDON.
Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber intends to apply y petition, in writing, to the honours. ble the justices of the county court for Anne Arundel county, to be held at the city of Annapolis on the third Monday in April next, for a commission to mark and bound all the following tracts or parcels of land, of which the subscriber is seized, lying and being in Anne Arundel county and state of Maryland, known by the name of "Bear Hills," "Benson's Request," Boyce Beginning," and "Robert's Lot," whereof all persons in any wise concerned er interested are hereby de-sired to take notice.

Thomas Northington, of Nichs.



Some Observations on the disease of the Morello Cherry, and Manage ment of Trees.

Read before the Agricultural So ly, and before the Philadelphia Somether promoting Agriculture, Oct. 23, 1821.

Sharon Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 4th July 1821. Sir-The premature decay of our trees, particularly those of the fruit bearing kinds, is indeed a matter of serious regret, and demands, our pointed attention. I hope that the important committee over which you preside, will, in their researches, make some discoveries that may prove of puliar benefit to society. I consider it a privilege to belong to such a committee, and will most cheerfully throw in my little store

of knowledge.

In most cases of decay that have come under my notice, I have found a collection of some kind of vermin. which I suppose to be the cause of diseases but on a more close examinotional am of opinion, that in some instances it is only the consequence, especially as relates to the morello cherry. The disease which has proved so fatal to that tree, is brat observed by the formation of excrescences in the outer branches, and even in the stems of very young trees. In these expecences are lodged a number of small whitish worms, which I too to be and I believe many others think is, the cause of the decay; but being infor med that scoring the bark was us .. ful, and the informer being unable to give any feason why it was s , I w a induced to look further into the case whereupon I discovered, that the lumps of excrescences were formed about a month before the worms commented their operations, and then they appeared to enter from the outside. Last year I selected for experiment two trees that stood near to each other: early in March I scored one of them, by making three incisions along the trunk, extending from the branches to near the root; the other I left undone. the root; the other I left undone. In the spring of the current year, that which was scored was fee of disease; whilst that not scored was so affected that I thought it nedessary to take the whole head off. Joshua Tyson, esq. of Montgomery county, has a tree of the large brown species, the trunk of which is about thirteen inches in diameter; it became much diseased in the year 1819; in the course of that year the bark opened along the trunk in a perpendicular direction, about six teet in length as if it had been scored; in 1820, the tree threw out new shoots from below the diseased parts, and assumed a healthy appearance, and during that year a ridge formed where the bark had been openede jutting out an inch beyond the general round of the body; and in consequence of the tender state of the bark in that part, the ridge has this year increased, and it does appear that it will continue to do so, until reliev ed in other places by incisions. On another examination of the exeggs of the insect land on the outside, and that the world does actually make its way inwards. From these observations, I conclude that the decay of this valuable fruit tree is occasioned by a diseased state of the bark (being what is commonly termed bark-bound, obstructing the circulation of the sap), and that scoring at the proper season is an effectual remedy; at least it is harmless and easy. Whether I have chosen the best time for the operation remains to be proven; and if I am in the main right in my conclu-sion, it is a strong instance of the necessity a searching into causes,

It appears to me that the practice of trimming trees, so as to form the head several feet above the ground, is unnatural, although it is cortainly attended with many conveniences, and on some occasions cannot be dispensed with, particularly where the ground is tilled; but auch exposure of the stem is perhaps frequently the source of disease, especially in some of the delicate kinds of fruits, such as cherry, plam, peach, &c. I have now some peach trees growing on the north side of a board fence, which really look more flourishing than some others the pre not so protected, of the Collect and the Bee; the bee-and from this hint I would suggest hive having ever been considered the propriety of suffering the head the emblem of industry.

instead of bling misled by mere ef-

fects.

to form so near the ground as to shade the whole stem; or if trimmed up, to place a board, or tie straw or some other covering on the south side of each tree .-The application of soft soap, well scrubbed with a hard brush, has lately been highly spoken of; and the washing with lime or composition has long been practised; and also scraping and currying the bark; all of which I believe to be useful, but each in rotation, or some change is probably best. A respectable member of our society has recommended the tinging or girdling of fruit trees, to force them into bearing. I have tried the experiment,

and am satisfied that fruit was thereby produced. At the same time I am convinced that the trees are injured, and must therefore disapprove of the operation, and in lieu thereof I would decidealy prefer scoring, that is by making incisions into the bark lengthwise up the trunk, continuing if necessary along the principal branches.

In planting trees I would recom-

mend your digging the holes of a size more than sufficient to receive the roots (the larger the better), but not too deep, especially if the soil is shallow and the subsoil clay; the earth thrown in should be com pletely pulverized and enriched, and if in the spring season, about half a bucket of water to each ree is very beneficial. Afterplanting the more valuable or delicate kinds, I have thrown straw, leaves, or other lit ter around with great success; the litter keeps a continual moisture prevents the growth of other plants, and acts as a manure; but it should not be continued longer than autumn, as there would be danger of mice harbouring in it and banking the trees. . Some persons stake their trees at the time of planting, and I think well of the practice for the first seasons but the stakes should be removed by winter, otherwise the stem, either depending upon the support afforded by the stake, or for want of proper exercise, will not grow a proportion to the other parts, and ill become too weak to sustain the head; for trees have an apparent consciousness, and will conform to the situation in which they are placed.

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES WORTH.

Mr. JAMES P. MORRIS, Chairman of the Committee on Fruit and Forest Trees.

Our cruel mode of taking honey by destroying the mocent and beautiful insects which produce it, can no longer be defended by the plea of necessity. A late traveller in the northern part of India describes the following easy method, by which the honey gatherers there effect their purpose. A hol low tree, or an earthen pot, is built into the wall of a house, or out house, with apertures externally, through which the bees enter and go out. The interal end of this hive can be opened or shut at pleasure by various simple contrivances; a sliding door is one. In the centre of the hive there is a valve. when the hive is full and the honey is to be taken, a great noise is made at the inner extremity .- This drives the bees out; the valve is then clos ed, and the honey is taken out at the sliding door.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

To the Editor of the American Farm

Dear Sir-Among the number of receipts in your useful paper, allow me to add the following, perhaps not generally known:

The batter of buckwheat frequently sours from being made over night, and the house-keeper is disappointed in having good cakes. To remedy this evil, add a little powdered magnesia, which will be found to correct it entirely, if added nifteen minutes before baking. A Subscriber.

From the Poury Boy. ould thrive, Himself must either hold or drive.'

To encourage and foster agriculture it is necessary to draw a line of distanction between the well diaposed as industrious farmer, who is an ornament to society, and the idle trappings of the modern dandy, who by his habits is the bane of society. If I may be allowed an allegory, I will just sketch a fabulous story

The Cricket went to the Bee out winter's day to ask for subsistence to sustain life through the winter. The Bee's answer was bold and conclusive, cold as the very ice of Norway, he told the Cricket as he had sung all summer, he might dance all winter; he would give him none of his earnings.

The idle and profligate dandy perhaps driving a borrowed horse, and with a solitary shilling in his pocket, will scoff and sneer at the industrious farmer, when he sees him raise a dust in his field by the labour of his hands and the sweat of his face, in obedience to the divine command.

The farmer, however, will summon the noblest resolution of man. He will rise early in the morning, and diligently pursue his labour with cheerfulness and energy, until he has secured his rich golden crops, and filled his barns and granaries; his cellar abounding with the best of cider, besides a plentiful store of other necessaries of life. After turning off the surplus produce of fat cattle, swine, &c. he fills his wood house with fuel for the winter. He can then sit down in peace with his smiling lamily, amid a circle of friends, without any fear of sheriffs or jails

But he will often be interrupted by idle and moneyless dandies, for want of silver fleeces to keep them from the cold; and provisions to snstain life. He can then, with a degree of propriety, recite to them the above labulous story of the cricket and bee.

The wise man informs us, "The profit of the earth is to all; the King himself is served by the field." "The sleep of a labouring man is sweet; let him eat and drink and enjov the good of his labour."

·By much stothfulness the building decayeth, and through the idleness of the hands, the house drops down." So shall thy poverty come. and thy want like an armed man." "In the morning sow thy seed, and thou mayest have a plentiful harvest." "The hand of the diligent shall bear rule, but the slothful shall be under tribute." "Pride goes before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall.

Take Notice.

All persons indebted to the firm of GEORGE & JOHN BARBER, re requested to call and settle their actoun.s. Those which are of long standing, they expect to have settled by the first of March, or the debtors may expect suits to be instituted They have on hand, and intend keeping,

an assortment of

Shorts, Bran, and Horse Feed, At their New Walchouse on the wharf, where persons may be supplied on the most moderate term G & J. BARBER

January 17.

Dissolution of Partnership. The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorised to adjust the concerns of said firm. George Barber,

John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery

They have an Extra SCHOONER, which will take and carry Freights to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

May 17.

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REMOVAL.

WM. R. THOMPSON

Respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has removed his BOOT & SHOE

Manufactory to the Shop one door be low Mr. J. Weedon's dwelling housand opposite the Post Office, in Churchstreet, where they can be accommo dated in the first style, or in such manner as they may think proper to direct. While thankful for the encouragement he has received in time past, he solicits a continuance of the

He has furnished himself with t stock of leather of a superior quality, and has engaged in his service several first rate workmen. Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.



HOAOD FOR BALTIMORE

Commenced running on Tuesday first January, and will continue through the winter on Tuesdays and Saturdays, starting from Mrs. Robinson's and Mrs. Daley's at 9 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Barhum's Hotel the same afternoons.

Pare and allowance of baggage same as in mail line For seats please apply at M. Geo. Shaw's store, Church street, Annapolis, Jan 3.

ROBERT WELCH, of Ben.

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of said county, at the sherifalty election to be held in

Annapolis, Oct. 25.

PUBLIC SALE

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale on Priday the 1st day of Pebrua ry next, on the premises, a farm on the head of Severn, containing about three hundred acres of had. This farm binds on the public read, leading from Baltimore to Annapolis, the dwelling house and our houses are large and commodious having been heretofore used as a Tavern, and well known by the name of Mrs. Urkuharts Tavern The Lindis well wooded and adjoins Sever River. The subscriber will also effer at the same time and place, part of a tract of land, called Abington, containing about fifty seven and 3-4th acres On this land there is a drelling house and other necessary oft houses.

There will also be sold at the afore said time stock of various kinds, farm ing utensils, household and kitchen furniture. Also for a term of years, six negro girls, from 10 to 16 years of he terms which will be accommog, will be made know on the day le. ANNAGAMBRILL. Jan. 10.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber, & Co. has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle either by bond or note on or before 1st December next, and those who have claims against said firm are requested to present them for payment to John Miller, jun. who is authorised to adjust and settle the concerns of said firm. In Mr. Miller's absence, either of the aforesaid firm will be duly authorised to adjust and settle accounts.

Geo. Barber, Jno. T. Barber, Adam Miller, John Miller, jr. Annapolis, 5th Oct 1821

NOTICE.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER. Having purchased of George & John Barber, & Co. their well selected

STOCK OF GOODS, offer them for sale (at their old stand) on the most reasonable and accommo dating terms for cash, or o unctual dealers at short dates. Oct. 11, 1821.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, December 20th, 1821.

On application by petition of Baruch Fowler, administrator de bonis non of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased if is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, and American Baltimore.

THOMAS H. HALL, Reg. Wils. A. A. County. Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arun del county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non of the personal estate of Samuel Minskey, late of Anne-Arun-del county, deceased. All persons hav ing claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the voychers thereof, to the sub-scriber, at or before the 20th day of May next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of December 1821.

BARULH FOWLER.

Admr. D. B. N.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

determined to make reduction in his pri charges will be For Cutting Har.

Shaving, Except.in quire him to attend at their in such cases his former price adhered to. JAMES HOLLA

Church-st. Annapolis, Dec. 20

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GEORGE M.NEIR-TAILOR Respectfully acquaints his Friends the Public, that he has removed

one door below the Post Office. Where he has on hand a general sp

FALL & WINTER GOODS, Consisting of Cloths, Cassimers Cassinets, Cords and Vestings, which is will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, at subort notice, and on accommodating terms. Those who wish to purchase bargat will find it to their advantage to go him a call.

Annapolis, Nov. 8.

NOTICE.

The Committee of Grievances and Court of Justice, will sit every day day ring the present session, from 90'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P M.

COMMITTER. Messrs. Marriott, Loockerman, | Forrest. Allen & Dennis.

By order, Sam. S. Hodgkin, elk.

Dec 13 1821

Andrew Nicholls,

Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a andidate for the Sheriffalty of said county at the election of October 1824.

JUST PUBLISHED

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Blore, THE FIRST VOLUME OF HAR. RIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS Of Cases Argued and Deler-

mined in the GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive,

PRICE-\$6 50.

Sept. 27.

Ducks, Oysters, &c. &c. The Subscriber informs the public that he has made arrangements to furnish DINNERS & SUPPERS,

of Wild Fowl, Oysters, &c. at the shortest notice, and on moderate terms, and respect. fully solicits a share of public patrovage. They can be supplied with Liquors of the best quality. And he flatters himself, from his long experience he above line, that every satisfaction are afforded those who

may be disposed from with a call.

P. S. He expect the a few days a larg supply of Pepper's Best Philadelphia Best.

December 6, 1821.

NOTICE.

The Committee of Claims will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 65 o'clock

By order, Sam. S. Hodglan clk. Dec. 13, 1821

Flour, Wheat, &c.

H. H. WOOD,

Flour and Commission Merchant, No 148, Market st. Baltimore, is daily receiving from Frederick and Washington counties large supplies of Flour, clear of garlick, and warranted good, which he will sell to Families, Bakers and Shippers, by wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be got in the city. Likewise respectfully informs the Farmers in general, that he will sell at the highest cash prices any quantities of Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats, for one quarter per cent commission, and Pork for 2 per cent commission. Farmers that send large quantities of grain to the Baltimore market will find it much to their advantage by sending it to the subscriber, who will pay punctual attention to their busing

H. H. W. lm.

Just Published And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store-price 25cts The Constitution of Maryland,

The Declaration of Highls With the amendments ingrafted therein

ATTENTION!

A valuable lot of NEGROES to se culars inquire at this office Jan 17.